





# In Poland, Fear and Disgust Rise to Meet Special Police

By Dan Fisher

**WARSAW** — In the Baltic port of Gdansk, as police mopped up after a skirmish with demonstrators earlier this month, a woman carrying shopping bags walked past a young riot policeman at the controls of a tear-gas launcher mounted on a jeep.

"Your mother must be dying with grief to have such a bastard for a son!" the woman shouted.

Her attitude is typical of the way many Poles view the small force of special riot police that has been responsible for most of the harsher tactics of martial-law enforcement in Poland since December.

Even the official news organizations concede that the average citizen would probably say that members of the citizens' militia are brutes, that most of them have been recruited from prisons, that they are fed alcohol and drugs before going into action and that they enjoy special privileges for pummeling peaceful citizens.

The force is known as ZOMO, its Polish initials.

"What do you get if you cross a ZOMO with a wolf? A very stupid wolf," runs one of the dozens of bitter jokes that circulate about the riot police.

The regime says such jokes and other verbal assaults on ZOMO are unjustified. More surprising is that, in large measure, Western analysts agree.

"The general Western bias is that they're a bunch of goons," a diplomatic source said. "And there's no

doubt they've perpetrated some barbaric acts. But I don't think they approach this image of a brutal Gestapo-type of force. And aside from the emotions, you've got to admit they've been pretty effective at their mission."

ZOMO officers are likely to be in the spotlight again this week on the anniversary of the August, 1980, "social agreements" that led to the birth of the Solidarity independent trade union. Underground leaders of the union have called for nationwide demonstrations to mark the occasion Tuesday.

The regime has made it clear that it will not tolerate such actions, and ZOMO is sure to get the job of breaking up rallies.

If the planned demonstrations are as large and widespread as the underground leaders hope, they could be difficult to control for a force that, according to Western intelligence estimates, numbers only 25,000 to 30,000 men, concentrated in a handful of Polish cities.

The regime has been careful during martial law to restrict the 335,000-man Polish Army to guard, patrol and backup duties, letting the police handle the rough work.

Formed in 1956, the ZOMO forces supplement the 100,000-member militia, the national police force. Members of ZOMO are screened for political reliability and equipped to allow maximum maneuverability.

According to a recent interview in the Polish press

with the interior minister, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, who oversees ZOMO, riot control is only one of ZOMO's specialties.

"They go into action when the lives, health or property of citizens is endangered — on such occasions as disasters, natural calamities, conflagrations, outbreaks of epidemic diseases and during large events and festivities to maintain public order," Gen. Kiszczak said. "ZOMO troops are also trained to chase dangerous criminals and search for missing persons."

The Kiszczak interview was one of a series of recent articles in the Polish press, apparently aimed at improving ZOMO's image.

Capt. Wladyslaw Pac, a ZOMO officer, was quoted as saying in the publication *Polish Soldier* "we are sorry" that "a great part of the community gives credence" to the invective and "malicious jokes" heaped on the riot police.

ZOMO troops have been filmed by U.S. television crews beating helpless civilians with nightsticks, and the authorities acknowledge that at least two civilians have died of unspecified causes in street clashes with riot police.

**Doubts on Brutality**

While Western analysts say that police brutality clearly takes place, they add that they are not convinced that appreciably more of it goes on here than in many other countries under similar circumstances.

They also say that it appears that ZOMO forces are under stricter control now than they used to be, when individual commanders seemed able to decide on the amount of force to be used.

Western analysts are particularly skeptical about allegations that ZOMO troops are given drugs. "It doesn't make sense," a source familiar with riot-control techniques said. "You have to be able to cut off an action on command. And if you drug them, how the hell do you control them?"

ZOMO salaries are reportedly modest. But ZOMO troops apparently do get special privileges. They have access to consumer goods and food from special supplies set aside for the Interior Ministry, according to Western sources. They also get bonuses for certain types of operations, these sources say.

Asked about privileges, Gen. Kiszczak ducked the question. "As for privileges, their image is greatly exaggerated," he said.

The big question as Tuesday's planned demonstrations approach is what orders ZOMO will get.

"There are three possible scenarios," a Western diplomat said. "They may go in and bust heads immediately. They may warn crowds and then quickly move in with water cannon. Or they could let the rallies go on in the name of peace and understanding."

The diplomat said he thought the water-cannon option was most likely.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iraq Reports Bombing Iran Oil Port

**NICOSIA** — Iraq said Monday that its bombers had hit Iran's oil shipping installations on Kharg Island for the third time in two weeks. There was no immediate comment from Iran, and the extent of damage was not immediately known.

The official Iraqi press agency quoted a military communiqué as saying the raiders had "scored direct hits and ignited fire" in the oil installations. Iraq said the attacks were in retaliation for Iranian shelling of residential areas and economic installations inside Iraq. The Iraqi action was also aimed at tightening a blockade on Iran's oil shipping facilities and sea lanes.

Baghdad has been issuing warnings to international shipping companies and oil tankers to avoid Kharg and the northern sector of the Gulf or risk destruction of their vessels.

### U.S. Reportedly Had Argentine Code

**NEW YORK** — Newsweek magazine says that the U.S. National Security Agency broke the Argentine code during the Falklands war, enabling Washington to provide Britain with information on the deployment of Argentine troops.

The magazine, in a story on the National Security Agency, said the accuracy of reports from British and U.S. news organizations on Argentine troop movements convinced the Argentine government that its military codes had been broken.

The magazine, in its current edition, said it had obtained an advance copy of the book "The Puzzle Palace" by a Massachusetts lawyer, James Bamford, describing operations of the National Security Agency.

### Anti-Atomic Group Stops Dutch Train

**BRUGES, Belgium** — Demonstrators briefly stopped a train Monday that was carrying nuclear waste that is to be dumped in the Atlantic next month, the police said.

A few dozen demonstrators, some carrying banners reading "Nuclear Energy Is Murder Energy," sat on the tracks leading to the port of Zebrugghe as a first train with nuclear waste from the nuclear research center in Mol, in northeastern Belgium, passed through Bruges. The demonstrators cleared the tracks after about 20 minutes and there were no incidents, the officials said.

Five trains from Mol and one from Switzerland are due to arrive at Zebrugghe this week with nuclear waste that is to be loaded aboard two Dutch freighters. The loading operation should be completed Friday. Environmentalists have vowed to hamper the dumping 450 miles (720 kilometers) west of the Spanish coast.

### France, India Delay A-Power Talks

**PARIS** — The Foreign Ministry said Monday that France has postponed indefinitely negotiations with India on the delivery of uranium fuel for India's nuclear power plants.

"The trip has been put off until a later date" that has not been specified, a ministry spokesman said. Experts of the Compagnie Générale de Matières Nucléaires (Cogema) were to have opened the talks in New Delhi this week. Under the contract, France would have supplied regular quantities of moderately enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power facility.

The French company is a state-controlled group handling imports, exports and reprocessing of nuclear material. Industry sources said the postponement arose from New Delhi's refusal to comply with France's demand that India bow to controls imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency aimed at assuring the use of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes only.

### Schmidt Would Keep Post, Source Says

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would stay on as head of a minority government if his Free Democratic coalition partners quit the partnership this fall, a source close to Mr. Schmidt said Monday.

The source said Mr. Schmidt, who became chancellor in 1974, is prepared to serve out his elected term until 1984 even if stripped of a parliamentary majority. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats has a 33-seat majority over the Christian Democrats in the lower house of parliament. If the Free Democrats, allied with the Christian Democrats, as has been speculated, the two parties would control 289 seats. Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats would have 216.

### Romanians Await Emigration Papers

**VIENNA** — A Romanian couple who ended a 36-day hunger strike two weeks ago said Monday that they still had not received their passports to emigrate to Israel.

In a call from Bucharest, Roxandra Rutescu, 34, said Romanian officials had told her and her husband, Sergiu, 36, that they would receive passports as soon as all required paperwork was done, thus ending the couple's 12-year effort to emigrate. The Rutescus first received permission to emigrate in 1977 and were told later the approval had been withdrawn.

### Spanish Still Working on Papal Visit

**MADRID** — Spanish church leaders said Monday preparations were going ahead for a papal visit despite general elections but that they were keeping open their option of changing its dates.

The pope's visit is scheduled for eight days in October at the height of an election campaign that many observers expect to put the Socialists in power for the first time since before the 1936-39 Civil War.

The left has protested against the timing of the elections, saying the campaign ought not to coincide with the pope's visit because they believe this will favor the conservatives in the voting Oct. 28. Officially the church said the timing of the papal visit Oct. 14-22 will not be altered, but church sources say the option of recommending alternative dates is still under review.

### Eanes Is Sent Bill Cutting His Power

**LISBON** — The law altering Portugal's revolutionary constitution went to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Monday for signing, amid growing tension between the president and his conservative government.

The law, which cuts back the Marxist content of the charter, giving more powers to the government and trimming presidential power, was passed by parliament this month.

Gen. Eanes has no choice but to put his signature to the document, but presidential sources said he would make a critical speech on television, probably within 10 days. The president said this year that he would resign and form his own party if his powers were too harshly curbed.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Poland Shows Troops, Tightens Security on Eve of Planned Protests

**WARSAW** — Poland's martial law authorities mounted a huge show of force Monday, restricted alcohol sales and pleaded for restraint by supporters of the Solidarity independent trade union on the eve of planned demonstrations marking the union's second anniversary.

In the biggest show of force since the riots in May, riot police, armored cars and personnel carriers and water cannon appeared in several parts of central Warsaw, capping a week of stern warnings that new protests would not be tolerated.

The police and army troops patrolled other cities, including Krakow, Szczecin, Wroclaw and Gdansk. In Gdansk, someone placed flowers that carried the sentence "Solidarity was, is and will be" outside the Lenin shipyards where the union was formed during strikes in August, 1980.

Government news organizations said the police continued to arrest people spreading leaflets, calling for protests. It showed chains sharpened metal bars and clubs reportedly seized by the police to back previous official claims that the union sought "bloodshed."

A government report said the police seized a third transmitter used by the clandestine Radio Solidarity, which went on the air in April. According to reports from the Polish press agency, the authorities have seized 23 persons for leafletting and painting slogans on buildings and have sworn out warrants for at least five others.

In the northwest Baltic port of Szczecin, where strikes ended two years ago Monday, managers and workers from the Adolf Warski shipyards placed a wreath marking the 1980 accord that ended the strikes at a plaque commemorating workers killed during 1970 riots. The ceremony ended without incident.

The authorities and the Roman Catholic Church have shown grave concern over the protests, which are seen by some Solidarity leaders as necessary to gauge official strength and determine future tactics.

The Ministry of Trade announced Monday that sales of unrationed alcohol would be suspended until Sept. 2. Poles normally can buy more than their monthly allotment of a half liter of vodka per person, but at higher prices.

In another apparent attempt to distract people from protests, Polish television announced that a program highlighting Polish players and water cannon appeared in several parts of central Warsaw, capping a week of stern warnings that new protests would not be tolerated.

The party daily *Gazeta Robotnicza* in the southwest Polish city of Wroclaw said Monday that the authorities had begun an investigation into the activities of three Solidarity leaders there.

It said Wladyslaw Frasnymik and two others were under investigation for continuing union activities.

The Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, appealed for calm in a pastoral letter read throughout Poland from church pulpits Monday.

## Callaghan Implies U.S. May Be on an Anti-Soviet Drive

**NEW YORK** — Former Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain said in an interview that he saw indications that the Reagan administration might be trying, without consulting its allies, to launch the West on a crusade to destabilize the Soviet government.

Interviewed recently by Newsweek magazine at a conference in Vail, Colo., Mr. Callaghan, a Laborite, said that Washington's embargo on sale of U.S. technology for the Soviet gas pipeline had caused serious differences with Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. The interview was published Sunday.

For 30 years, Mr. Callaghan said, NATO's policy had been to deter Soviet aggression. "The question is, are we now being asked to alter that assumption and embark on a crusade to destabilize the Soviet regime, perhaps even to change it?"

Asked if he saw such a shift in U.S. policy, Mr. Callaghan said: "There are indications that it might have begun from the words being used. But one doesn't know."

## Newsman in U.S. Jailed For Refusing to Testify

**DEDHAM, Mass.** — A reporter for the Boston Herald-American was sentenced to three months in jail and left in handcuffs Monday for contempt of court because he refused to testify at a murder trial.

Judge Robert A. Barton found the reporter, Paul W. Corsetti, 33, guilty of criminal contempt for refusing to testify last year about information he had with Edward R. Kopacz Jr., who was awaiting trial on a murder charge. Mr. Kopacz later was acquitted.

## Greece Sees Visit by Mitterrand As Cultivating a Natural Alliance

**By Andriana Ierodiaconou**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**ATHENS** — "Greece has no natural ally; we are alone," Premier Andreas Papandreu, a Socialist, declared solemnly in a speech to officers on Armed Forces Day Aug. 15.

If there is one country the thought of which might relieve Mr. Papandreu's feelings of loneliness is France under the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand, who is due in Greece on a two-day official visit Wednesday.

When the Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Mr. Papandreu swept to power in October, analysts said they believed it was partly as a result of a domino effect set in motion by the Socialist victory in France.

Mr. Papandreu has cultivated France as his one natural ally on what he calls the "third road to Socialism," which seems to mean, for the moment at least, remaining in the Western camp while trying to loosen ties with the United States.

There has been constant traffic of ministers between Paris and Athens.

Most important, France and Greece signed a memorandum of understanding on arms cooperation in May.

It is this solidarity that Mr. Mitterrand's visit, billed as "above all symbolic" by Greek and French officials in Athens, seems designed to stress.

Beyond the fanfare, however, they are expected to discuss purchases by Greece of France's Mirage-2000 aircraft and other issues of defense and economic cooperation.

Athens has been watching French progress closely, particularly on such issues as decentralization, health care and education.

A party official in Athens said the French Socialist Party "is the closest" to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement ideologically among the social democratic parties of Europe.

"But France is very different from Greece," he said. "If only because it has had industrial revolution while Greece has not."

To the extent that a comparison is possible, Mr. Papandreu will, on the face of things, have the happier story to tell.

Mr. Mitterrand will arrive from a France distressed by the recent spate of anti-Jewish terrorism.

No analogous violence has greeted the staunchly pro-Palestine Liberation Organization policy of Mr. Papandreu, who, together with France, led the drive within the European Economic Community to condemn Israel's actions in Lebanon.

## A Leading Socialist In Greece Resigns Government Post

**ATHENS** — Stathis Panagoulis, a leading personality in Greece's Socialist government, has resigned as deputy interior minister. He accused the government of abandoning election promises.

His resignation caused speculation about divisions in the governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement. Immediately after the resignation, Friday, Mr. Panagoulis, 36, was expelled from the party. He thus became the first Cabinet minister to be publicly disgraced by Premier Andreas Papandreu.

Mr. Panagoulis is the younger brother of the late Alekos Panagoulis, who tried to assassinate Greece's military dictator in 1968. Alekos Panagoulis was the subject of a best-selling biography, "A Man," by Oriana Fallaci, the Italian journalist. The Panagoulis brothers became folk heroes in Greece because of their fight against the seven-year military dictatorship and their commitment to political reform.

Mr. Panagoulis' 13-page resignation letter, published in several Greek newspapers, contained bitter criticism of the 10 months of Socialist government, accusing it of abandoning its election pledges.

Mr. Papandreu described Mr. Panagoulis' accusations as a "treacherous blow" to the party at a time when the government faced important political battles.

## As Fear Recedes in West Beirut, Residents Begin Reconstruction

By Colin Campbell

**BEIRUT** — The survivors of West Beirut's latest war are coming out of their hiding places, smiling, shopping and shoveling aside rubble and garbage.

The daily transformation of attitude and behavior has become the talk of West Beirut, and it seems hard to believe that the Moslem section of the city was being shelled by Israeli forces little more than two weeks ago.

People were still visibly edgy less than a week ago. Many streets were empty. Water and electricity were cut off or unreliable. Moslem militiamen manned barricades everywhere. Some demanded passes, while others amused themselves by firing weapons and tossing grenades.

But West Beirut is coming alive as more Palestinian guerrillas leave and residents who fled during the Israeli bombardment return to inspect their shops and homes.

"I cried at first," said Nayla Nakassis, describing her return for the first time in weeks to the small shop she manages in the Fakhani district. "Now I thank God."

Her store, Hakim Optical, is across the street from the information

office of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Like much of the rest of Fakhani, the street's buildings have taken a beating. Steel shutters twisted by the shelling and pieces of upper-story apartments are scattered on the sidewalk.

The street had its share of violence even before the Israeli invasion. Last year the shop was destroyed by a car bomb.

**Still Hardships**

But there are autos and people up and down the street, and the fear of parked cars, used so often to conceal bombs, seems to have vanished overnight, just as the fear of going near certain streets seems to have gone.

A few doors down the street, Abdulaziz Gbely, owner of a men's clothing store, said his shop and his goods had survived with hardly a scratch. He said the departing Palestinians had been buying shirts, trousers, "everything it's good business."

But one Lebanese man in the shop, referring to Israeli shells on the street, asked, "Did you see the American bombs across the street?"

There is still great hardship for many, crowded out of demolished homes. Relatives have been killed. Prices are still high. Jobs, businesses and industries have been destroyed. No one would think of setting foot inside a movie theater for fear of bombs.

At the city's key crossings, such

as Barbi Square, women with parcels on their heads are entering the city from southern Lebanon, where 70,000 lost their homes, according to government estimates. In some cases, the people are returning south.

Scenes of restoration are repeated all over town. Municipal electrical workers have returned to the city and their jobs, providing power for small restaurants to turn on their lights and refrigerators. The restaurants are selling chicken and soft drinks to customers wandering out at night for the first time in weeks.

Along the shattered Corniche Mazraa, men were selling bread and potatoes from the backs of trucks. Vegetable stands, with flowers and fruit, have reappeared.

Several tons of flour were brought into West Beirut Thursday, and the Lebanese government has been urging that the port, now controlled by 800 U.S. Marines, be reopened for the importation of essential items. The price of lamb, nearly \$7 a pound during the shelling, had dropped to about \$3.50.

The blockade of West Beirut has been easing steadily, and more of everything is being let in by the Israelis. Fuel, however, is still being blocked, and cooking oil, like gasoline, is very costly.

The minister of labor, Elias Hrawi, said that repairs to Beirut's Israeli-controlled airport, estimated at \$10 million, would begin soon.

## Arab Leaders To Reconvene Talks in Fex

The Associated Press

**MOHAMED, Morocco** — The foreign ministers of the Arab League formally agreed Monday to reconvene the 12th summit meeting of Arab leaders in Fex, Morocco, on Sept. 6 to consider the long-term consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and a possible new Arab peace initiative in the Middle East.

The ministerial meeting ended without the issuing of a communiqué, and delegation sources said the agenda would not be published before the opening of the three-day summit meeting.

The 12th Arab summit meeting was suspended by its chairman, King Hassan II of Morocco, last November within hours of the opening ceremony. King Hassan said at the time that the absence of some key Arab leaders, notably President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, made it futile to discuss any new peace moves in the Middle East.

Monday, the delegation officials, who declined to be identified, said there were good reasons to expect Mr. Assad to end his boycott and attend the Fex meeting, particularly because the situation in Lebanon will be one of the key items under discussion. He has objected to a Mideast peace plan put forward by Saudi Arabia.

**Revised Version**

The Saudi plan, to be submitted to the Arab leaders in Fex in a revised version, implicitly calls for general Arab recognition of Israel in return for a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the West Bank, Gaza, the Arab sector of Jerusalem and Lebanon.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia announced last week that he would submit to the Fex summit meeting a peace plan based on the 1947 UN resolution that called for the partition of Palestine into Israeli and Palestinian states. Mr. Bourguiba was sharply criticized in the Arab world in 1965 when he was the first Arab leader to publicly propose Arab recognition of Israel.

Libya was the only Arab state to boycott the preparatory meeting for the summit talks. Its official news agency said the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, had denounced the participation in the ministerial meeting of the three other members of the so-called Steadfastness Front of Arab hardliners — Algeria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Algeria sent a low-level delegation to the meeting. The official Algerian weekly *Revolution Africaine* said the Fex summit talks would be "a cacophony of talks without end, without meaning and without result."

## Liberia Leader Visits Paris

**PARIS** — The Liberian head of state, Samuel K. Doe, arrived Monday for a visit and meeting with President Francois Mitterrand.

## Leftist Militias' Power Grab Raises New Threat in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

armed groups has brought new nightmares.

The irony is that it was the PLO and the Syrian Army, peacekeeping force ordered by the Arab League in 1976 to quell the war that has provided what little security there has been here," said a local businessman who did not want his name used.

He said the PLO and Syrian forces policed the city streets,

## Brock Says Ban Delays Pipeline

Reuters

**WASHINGTON** — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, said Monday that President Reagan would probably ease sanctions on the trans-Siberia pipeline if Western European allies cooperated to slow construction.

Mr. Brock, in a television interview, conceded that U.S. plans to block construction of the pipeline had failed, but he said the sanctions against the French firms Drexler, France and Creusot-Loire were having an effect.

As a consequence, he said, "this pipeline will be slowed, it will become far more expensive for the Soviet Union, and they will pay a very large price."

mediated factional disputes and, when that failed, forcibly halted gunfights among rival armed groups.

"If we are not careful we could be facing a return of the rule of the armed thugs," he added.

No one knows how many militias and other assorted armed groups there are, or how many fighting men they could field.

What is certain is that the Arab nationalist Morabitoun, the Shiite Amal militia and such major groups as the private force of the Druze sect leader, Walid Jumblatt, threaten those trying to impose their will on West Beirut.

The largest group in the city is the Morabitoun. Inspired by the Arab nationalism of the Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, the Morabitoun is said to command between 1,500 and 3,000 men.

Its leader, Ibrahim Kollelat, 41, has been one of the most determined opponents of accepting the authority of the new president, Mr. Kollelat has said that he views Mr. Gemayel as a creature of the Israelis, who have been secretly supporting him and his militia since the civil war.

He said recently: "As long as our country is occupied by the Israelis, as Lebanese we reserve the right to stay armed as long as our country is under occupation and our people are threatened."



# Urban Public Hospitals in U.S. Carry the Burden of Cuts in Medicaid

**By Dan Balz**  
Washington Post Service

**KANSAS CITY, Mo.** — At Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, indigent pregnant women are required to put up \$250 before they will be admitted for delivery, and doctors on the staff have been ordered to limit Medicaid admissions to 4 percent of their patients.

At Cook County Hospital in Chicago, the number of transfers from private hospitals has increased from about 125 to roughly 400 a month since federal and state cuts in Medicaid were imposed. Hospital officials say many transfer patients are more serious than those in the past.

In Houston, where unemployed workers from out of state are straining the social services network, officials at public Ben Taub

Hospital say an increasing number of indigent mothers are coming to the hospital for deliveries without adequate prenatal care. Some private hospitals require a \$700 to \$1,000 advance from such patients.

Federal and state Medicaid cuts and high unemployment have combined to put a potentially wrenching burden on urban hospitals across the country, particularly the public hospitals that often are the last resort for America's poor.

**Patients Turned Away**  
Administrators of these hospitals report an increase in the number of patients who have been turned away from private hospitals and an increase in the number of patients not covered by Medicaid or private health insurance.

In addition, a growing number

of patients have been deferring medical care, and as a consequence when they arrive at the hospital they are sicker and costlier to treat.

"We are hit harder by any single cut since 20 percent of our budget is Medicaid," said James Mongan, executive director of the Truman Medical Center in Kansas City, who was a member of the White House staff under President Jimmy Carter. "What puts us in a double bind is that not only are we the most affected by the cuts, we're overburdened as the economy declines."

At Truman Medical Center, the number of patient days increased 13 percent between May, 1981, and May, 1982, while at the city's private hospitals it rose by 0.3 percent.

The cuts in Medicaid and the

continuing recession may lead to two important changes, both of which may have already begun, in the way the nation provides health care for the poor.

The first is to shift the fiscal burden from federal and state governments to city or county governments, which already provide the largest single share of public hospital revenues. Many cities and counties, especially in the Northeast and Midwest, already are strapped for money and may not be able to offset the federal and state cuts, particularly if there are further cuts.

Even administrators whose hospitals have been able to absorb the budget cuts say they fear the longer implications of such a shift.

The second change is to reverse the trend that began with the in-

ception of Medicaid and Medicare and moved health care for the poor from public hospitals to private institutions.

Some hospital administrators say they believe the country is in the beginning stages of a shift back to public hospitals as the dominant provider of health care to the poor because many private hospitals are turning Medicaid patients away.

**'A Dumping Ground'**  
Ray G. Newman, chief operating officer at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, warned a House subcommittee earlier this year that continued reductions in federal social safety-net programs "could make this hospital a dumping ground for all Medicaid patients."

Elliott C. Roberts of Cook

County Hospital in Chicago said: "It's going to return the public hospital to the patterns of pre-World War II."

San Francisco General Hospital recently saw its Medicaid and charity patient load increase 18 percent while the city's private hospitals noted an 11-percent decrease, according to a white paper prepared by the National Association of Public Hospitals.

Taken together, the changes now affecting Medicaid funding and urban public hospitals raise anew the question of whether poor people in the United States will be relegated to second-class health care.

Government and hospital officials say they are trying to prevent that by providing special assistance to the public hospitals but

acknowledge that the danger exists as federal and state support for Medicaid is reduced, in part because some public hospitals have older facilities and equipment.

"We don't feel we are relegating patients to a second level of care so long as we have good quality assurance built into our system," said Barrett Toan, director of Missouri's Department of Human Resources, which was forced to institute sweeping changes in the state Medicaid program to stem a 42-percent increase in costs in 1980.

This year, Medicaid will cost the federal government nearly \$30 billion. Medicaid took the brunt of the federal budget cuts in health for fiscal 1982. Congress reduced the projected cost of the Medicaid program by \$932 million, with \$327 million to \$347 million of that directly affecting hospitals, according to the American Hospital Association.

At the same time, many states have taken advantage of new powers that were included in last year's Omnibus Reconciliation Act to institute changes in Medicaid. A survey by the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project in Washington shows that a number of states have acted to cut services, eligibility or reimbursement to hospitals, doctors and clinics.

The effects of last year's cuts have been felt unevenly around the country, with the greatest impact in areas experiencing high unemployment, state budget deficits or both.

**IF YOU ARE NOT AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER**

There's No Need to Read Further

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## Rebel Attacks in Peru Provoke Some to Fear Another Military Coup

**By Edward Schumacher**  
New York Times Service

**LIMA** — In the last two months a group of guerrillas has stepped up its attacks against Peru's two-year-old democracy, but there are some here who think that the real threat to the government may come from the army's response to the insurgents.

The guerrillas, officially described as a Maoist group with the name of Shining Path, are thought to be too few in number to present a threat anytime soon of taking over the country. But a fear among leading Peruvians and foreign diplomats is that the guerrillas are being aided by the army, which has 500,000 men and 1,000 tanks, and that the army is overthrowing President Fernando Belaúnde Terry so that it can dispense with democratic niceties.

The army, however, is reported to be divided over whether it should press the government into taking over the counterinsurgency campaign from the police.

**Fragility of Democracy**  
The threat comes from the fragility of the democratic institutions, a U.S. official said in an interview.

Mr. Belaúnde was president in 1968, when the army deposed him in a military coup. Since then, the military stayed in power for 12 years. The concern over a coup was "exaggerated," Mr. Belaúnde said in a brief interview in the presidential palace Sunday, but added, "anything is possible."

Mr. Belaúnde has been under criticism in the press and through public opinion polls for not being tough enough with the guerrillas, who in one of their most daring acts blew up five power pylons on Aug. 19 and blacked out the capital, since the blackout, however, according to sources close to him, he has been seeking to show his own resoluteness to preempt any military restiveness.

He imposed a 60-day state of emergency in greater Lima, under which most civil liberties have been suspended. These include the freedoms of travel and assembly, although about the only emergen-

cy powers used so far have been those of entry and arrest by the police without a warrant.

Almost 400 terrorist suspects were arrested in a police sweep after the blackout.

Mr. Belaúnde has kept the military out of the anti-terrorist campaign. But he has sent reputedly crack police units into Andean jungles, where the guerrillas have been terrorizing villages. Four provinces in the central Andes are also operating under a state of emergency.

The guerrillas have claimed responsibility for more than 3,000 acts of violence in the last two years. The campaign of violence has most recently included assassinations of government officials, arson at schools and warehouses and throwing bombs at the U.S. Embassy, businesses and even on top of the presidential palace.

At a news conference Sunday, Mr. Belaúnde called the terrorists traitors and cowards who were out to destroy the country. "Maximum measures" would be used to combat them, he said.

He repeated his charge that the guerrillas are receiving foreign assistance. He has declined to say from whom, but he leaves the distinct impression that he is talking of international Marxists and possibly Cubans. But U.S. Embassy officials and even the Peruvian police say there is no evidence of outside help.

They say the weapons used by the guerrillas are either crude or captured in raids on police outposts. They raise money by robbing banks and farms in the mountains and are said to assess "war taxes" on traffickers in Peru's lucrative cocaine trade.

Peru has close relations with most leftist Third World countries, a legacy of the previous military dictatorship, which when it took power proclaimed itself revolutionary and leftist.

The Peruvian military is armed with Soviet weapons, planes and helicopters. U.S. officials say 150 Soviet military advisers are in the country, almost double the number of U.S. advisers in all of South



Fernando Belaúnde Terry

## Vietnamese Whose Paper Mixed Gossip, Muckraking Slain in U.S.

**By Ronc Tempce**  
Los Angeles Times Service

**HOUSTON** — To some in the large Vietnamese community here, Nguyen Dam Phong was a crusading journalist, a protector of refugee immigrants against swindlers and exploitive politicians.

To others he was a crude scandal monger. His widely read newspaper was, as one friend put it, "too loud." Now Dam Phong is dead, shot fatally in front of his home Aug. 24. He was buried Friday after a Vietnamese ceremony at a Roman Catholic church in Houston.

Police are baffled, as much by the bilingual language and the intricacies of a community into which they are seldom called and seldom venture, as by the crime itself. "We have made almost no progress," J.W. Ellis, a homicide detective, said. "We had trouble finding a translator."

In the community, a not-so-cohesive mix of 40,000 Vietnamese Catholics, Buddhists, Taoists and Protestants centered on the western fringe of Houston's downtown district, there are nearly as many theories about Dam Phong's death as persons who are asked.

On one thing, however, everyone agrees. His death is directly related to one of the stories published in his biweekly Vietnamese-language newspaper, Tu Do, or Freedom.

Dam Phong had a lot of enemies," said a friend, Tan Van Tin, a physician and leader in the Vietnamese community. "He was a fanatic, an outspoken person who

lived in his imagination more than reality."

Dr. Van Tinh, a supporter of one of the Vietnam resistance movements criticized in print by Dam Phong, listed himself as one of those bitter about a personal attack in the paper.

**'Intentions Good'**  
"His intentions were good," said Pauline Ng Van Tho, the Catholic Charities resettlement coordinator who brought Dam Phong and his family to Houston. "But he had a big mouth. I warned him to be careful."

Since he founded Tu Do in August, 1981, Dam Phong had waged a relentless assault against fraudulent money-raising schemes, rightist and leftist politics, various religious leaders and persons whom he simply did not like. The raucous mixture of muckraking and gossip, sometimes punctuated with street talk and crude sexual puns, made the paper the most popular of the three Vietnamese newspapers here.

The latest edition, distributed free at Vietnamese markets and restaurants, had a press run of 10,000 copies. Typically, the Aug. 21 edition contained several stories likely to infuriate various segments of the community.

"We have people who wish to go back to fight to get our country back, resistance groups; we have leftists and we have Communists," said Mrs. Van Tho, a former Vietnamese senator. "Whatever existed in Vietnam exists here."

One story in the latest issue denounced the fund-raising technique employed by a resistance movement passionately intent on recapturing Vietnam from the Communists. The story created accusations that Dam Phong was pro-Communist. Another story charged that a tour of Vietnam offered by a local businessman was illegal and, in fact, a ploy to bring dollars to Hanoi. Its publication was likely to upset leftist elements of the community.

Perhaps the most sensational story produced by Dam Phong was published in July, when he accused local Vietnamese businessmen of duping refugee families by promising to reunite them with family members still in Vietnam for fees of \$10,000 and \$20,000. He ran personal accounts of persons who

said they had paid more than \$200,000 but had never seen their relatives.

Dam Phong, 48, worked as a journalist for the large Saigon newspaper Chinh Luan when he was in Vietnam. He was also, according to friends who knew him there, a liaison officer with certain Vietnamese government offices and had some contact with the U.S. Embassy before he fled in 1975.

He took a job with a Houston dentist as a technician and used the dental office to begin his newspaper last year. In recent months he seldom left his home alone and complained, as late as Saturday, of receiving threats from persons angry over certain stories.

**Paraquat Sprayed On Marijuana for First Time in U.S.**  
The Associated Press

**RED BAY, Fla.** — A secluded 80-acre field of marijuana has been doused with paraquat and put under 24-hour guard, marking the first official use of the herbicide against the drug in the United States.

A spokesman for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement said the weeds, sprayed Saturday, probably would be dug up by Monday and workers will gather and burn them. Some of the plants were about 14 feet (4 meters) tall.

Armed guards were posted around the field to make sure none of the marijuana was taken away. Opponents of the spraying said they planned to monitor the program and threatened court action if "any contaminated marijuana gets on the market." Smoking marijuana that has been treated with the herbicide may cause lung damage, although the severity of the effects is in dispute.

Florida law enforcement officials had obtained a court order to destroy the field. The Walton County sheriff's office said officials learned about the illegal crop six weeks ago from a tip.

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## Marcos Puts a Crisis — Imagined or Not — to His Own Use

**By Pamela Hollie**  
New York Times Service

**MANILA** — The real or imagined crisis in the Philippines appears to have served the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos well. Mr. Marcos has been able to shore up his power, disarm his opposition, and reassure those concerned about his health and the continuity of his 17-year-old regime.

Though his strong-arm tactics in bringing order to Manila streets and defusing a questionable plot for a 1983 coup reminded some people of the martial-law years, he declared strongly and publicly his regard for justice and human rights. And he made it clear, with the appointment of his wife, Imelda, to the Cabinet Executive Committee, the collective successor to the presidency, that he no longer wished the question of succession to be raised.

The whole thing seems to have passed as quickly as it began. In an Aug. 8 speech he accused unnamed opposition members of consorting

with terrorists. In the same speech he also threatened people named on a government list of subversives, including businessmen and intellectuals, who were suspected of being part of a conspiracy to disrupt his trip to the United States. Labor unions, he said, planned nationwide strikes, bombings and assassinations in September.

Five days later, the government arrested 14 labor leaders, charging one with sedition and rebellion. On Aug. 19, Mr. Marcos told a television news conference: "I am confident that the threats against the stability of the government have been aborted and completely dissipated."

**Suspects Killed**  
In a similarly expeditious way, it took only a week for the 1,000-man plainclothes secret police to clean up the streets, according to official accounts. After the police killed a reported 45 holdup

suspects in the first eight days, Mr. Marcos ordered half of the men to wear uniforms and to kill only when absolutely necessary. Many of the hard-core subversives, he charged, were also robbers.

Roman Catholic churchmen and human rights groups feared a return to martial law and arbitrary arrests, but before they could mount a protest, Mr. Marcos decided to discuss human rights publicly. "We wish to reassure everyone that the constitutional process and the human rights of every citizen will be protected by the government and by the president," he said.

The president obviously wants his mid-September trip to the United States, his first since 1964, to go smoothly both here and in Washington. Now reasonably confident that he has anticipated and defused his domestic critics, he has dispatched a squad of public relations men borrowed from major Philippine corporations to try to counteract any negative publicity created by the large Filipino com-

munity of about 775,000 in the United States.

Mr. Marcos describes his upcoming visit with Mr. Reagan as one between friend and friend. "I have no intention of asking for anything," he said. "I'm going to talk about how well he rides a horse, how well-cut his jodhpurs are, or whatever it is he is wearing."

But he does seek early renegotiation of the American lease on military bases, as well as assurances from the United States of better trade arrangements and continued favorable treatment for Philippine immigrants.

The United States, on the other hand, is primarily interested in continued political stability in the Philippines. To achieve that, Mr. Reagan apparently favors a truce between the Marcos government and the opposition, and possibly a coalition under Mr. Marcos.

The Philippines president has made it clear that he prefers not to

share power with anyone other than his wife, who is already the minister of human settlements and mayor of metropolitan Manila and will now have constitutional powers in the event of his death.

The naming of Mrs. Marcos to the executive committee has been considered a last resort, a signal that Mr. Marcos would be unable to continue as president for long. The 64-year-old leader has denied reports that he is seriously ill. Doctors backed him last week with a clean bill of health after a reportedly mild form of pneumonia had hospitalized him for a few days.

And although he continues to contend that he is not building a dynasty, he followed up the nomination of his wife with the designation of his 26-year-old daughter, Maria Imelda, to the executive committee as an observer with speaking privileges.

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## Japan Firm on Delaying Changes in Textbooks

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**TOKYO** — Despite objections from Peking, Japan is standing firm in its refusal to immediately amend a version of school textbooks on wartime history, Kiichi Miyazawa, the chief Cabinet secretary, said Monday.

The textbooks have been denounced by several Asian countries; they say the books gloss over Japanese atrocities before and during World War II.

Mr. Miyazawa announced last week that the Japanese would bow to overseas pressure to alter textbooks that describe Japan's military assault on China beginning in 1937 as an "advance" rather than an invasion.

But textbooks scheduled for use in April will not be changed. Changes in other books will not be made until March, 1985, Mr. Miyazawa said.

The revisions also prompted South Korean complaints, but last week the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Lee Jin-Hie, a South Korean government spokesman, had accepted the two-year amendment in principle, although with some dissatisfaction.

Mr. Jin-Hie said South Korea would continue to press for changes as soon as possible.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party has urged the government to take strong mea-

sures to force immediate corrections.

In a statement, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reported that its ambassador to Peking, Yasuo Katori, received a negative response to Japan's pledge from Wu Zueqian, a deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Mr. Miyazawa said Monday that Japan would try to reach some form of agreement with China through diplomatic channels rather than send an envoy from Japan specifically to deal with the issue.

Mr. Miyazawa said China must be made to understand that "under a democratic system like Japan's it is impossible to make definite pronouncements about the future."

China, he said, may want more specific information on changes to be made, "but until we complete the process we can't answer them."

In the new textbooks, reference to the deaths of 200,000 Chinese during the 1937 Japanese occupation of Nanjing disappeared. Koreans deported to Japan for forced labor were described as having come under national mobilization.

The Democratic Korea Party said: "Our government should never tolerate the Japanese plan. Why does it take two years to correct mistakes?"

The National Citizens Party, South Korea's second opposition group, demanded Monday that next week's meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliaments Union be postponed.

**President of Sri Lanka Will Seek Re-election**  
**COLOMBO**, Sri Lanka — A presidential election will be held in Sri Lanka Oct. 20, the elections commissioner announced Monday, and President Junius R. Jayewardene has said he will seek a new term.

Parliament amended the Constitution Thursday to enable the president to seek a new mandate after completing four years of his six-year term. Political sources said Mr. Jayewardene was taking advantage of divisions in the opposi-

tion to force immediate corrections.

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## Stopping Poison Gas

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The worst arms race in the world would be one to produce more poison gas. At least that is what three presidents have thought, starting with Richard Nixon, who halted production in 1969.

President Reagan last year decided to break the 13-year moratorium and produce new nerve gas weapons. But Congress now has wisely said no.

Originally, Congress went along with construction of a \$22-million plant at Pine Bluff, Ark., to assemble gas artillery shells. But just before the current recess, in a series of votes on the \$178-billion defense authorization bill, Congress deleted \$54 million to begin production of the new gas shells and to start tooling up for a new nerve gas aerial bomb known as "Bigeye."

The House then deleted \$18.3 million of funds for the Bigeye plant from another military bill. The administration is unlikely to be able to reverse this vote in the Senate.

The need now is to resume bilateral negotiations with the Russians for a treaty to ban chemical weapons in the same way that biological weapons were banned in 1972. Useful progress toward such a treaty was made in 12 rounds of talks, the last in July, 1980. But the Reagan administration has refused to resume the negotiations, transferring discussions to the 40-nation United Nations disarmament committee in Geneva.

Little is likely to be achieved in that forum. The main issue is verification. The Russians have accepted the principle of on-site inspection and even some of the specifics on which the United States insists, such as an "agreed

quota" of obligatory and "systematic" on-site inspections. But to get much further will require serious bilateral negotiations.

The chief Pentagon argument for more gas munitions is that they would deter the Russians. Everyone agrees that deterrence is necessary: the Russians are believed to have large gas stockpiles and train their troops in chemical warfare. But President Nixon decided that the large, existing American stocks provide plenty of deterrence.

Nothing important has changed since then, except for development of a new "binary" nerve gas that may be safer to handle than existing munitions, which the Army claims are deteriorating and leaking.

But this view is challenged by civilian scientists, who say the leaks have been minor and that better maintenance could preserve the old shells indefinitely. There has been no serious accident in manufacture, transport or storage of the old munitions in 30 years.

At present, France is the only other country in NATO known to stock poison gas, a weapon no nation found it useful to employ in World War II.

Against protected troops, nerve gas is less effective than high explosives. But it is lethal against unprotected civilians, who would be the major casualties in a gas war; that is one reason the European allies say they will not accept new gas munitions.

The case for making more poison gas weapons, in short, is flimsy. The case for effectively banning them is compelling. Would that the Reagan administration recognized the difference.

## Bridging Gaps in Mexico

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mexico's financial crisis is not just Mexico's and not just financial. It has global dimensions — witness the number of central banks and commercial bankers in on the rescue.

There are particularly important implications for the United States. Most of all, though, the immediate upheaval crisis sets off changes in how the Mexican government handles the country's economy.

The changes will be unsettling. There is already the unbalancing effect of two devaluations of the peso this year. There will be more unemployment as government programs are cut to control the deficit. Subsidies will be reduced. Inefficient industries long protected by trade barriers should be restructured.

The United States has special responsibility to help. Washington has already provided \$2 billion in quick assistance and has taken the lead in lining up support from other countries. It is an extremely delicate operation because the problem is so large and Mexico's stability is so important.

Mexico is a major power in the Third World, with a strong democratic tradition — and a lot of oil. In the long run, no one doubts that the country has the capacity to flourish. In the short run, there is proper concern that this crisis not touch off others.

To get the underpinning for recovery, Mexico will have to come to terms that are both financially acceptable to its international creditors and economically and politically acceptable at home. The delicacy of this balance calls for patience, not panic, in the world financial community.

There is also a political gap to be bridged. The timing of the crisis arises, like Mexico's last crisis six years ago, partly because this is the end of a presidential term. President José

López Portillo took office in 1976 amid widespread confidence at home and abroad that he would restore calm to the economy and probity to the government. Then came the sharp rise in oil revenues.

López Portillo could have tried to harness these riches to fundamental development. Instead he let the economy take off on a headlong boom, indulging inflation, piling up debt and fertilizing high-level corruption. When the balloon burst earlier this year he was already a lame duck, lacking leverage for long-term reforms.

What now? For Mexico, a temporary bailout and some hard decisions. For the rest of the world, and particularly the United States, restraint and cooperation. Mexicans blame their big bad neighbor for most of their current problems — high interest rates, the recession, the collapse of oil prices, hostility to immigrant workers. Some of the blame is justified, but some of it is mere diversion from real problems.

The United States can help in several ways. It would be to mutual advantage, for example, to make long-term arrangements to import more Mexican oil. Mutual reductions in trade barriers would help.

Mexico does not need more of the reckless lending that helped bring on the crisis. It does need solid industrial and agricultural investment from outside sources.

What Mexico also needs from the United States is understanding. President-elect de la Madrid is said to be open-minded about improving relations with the United States. But he will take office in a fragile climate. Tempted as Washington may be to demand a little respect in exchange for its financial aid, a little quiet would be more helpful.

## Painful Lessons for the Poor Nations

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — For once the right should agree with the left and admit that continued Third World poverty in the 1980s can be blamed on capitalism. It is becoming apparent that the last few years of recession in the West, more than any other single influence, have eroded too much of the economic progress that was under way in many parts of the Third World. Without the markets and opportunities offered by a healthy and vital West, Third World countries find that the motor driving many of their economies is no longer fueled.

The only parts of the developing world that still exhibit significant economic growth, with the remarkable exception of India, are those on the periphery of Japan. Japan remains the single major capitalist country whose coasts still mean something.

The developing countries have painfully learned the hard truth of Prof. Joan Robinson's concise, if cynical, adage: "The misery of being exploited by capitalists is nothing compared to the misery of not being exploited at all."

Nevertheless, if capitalism is not doing well, socialism has done worse. Three and a half decades have gone by since the end of World War II and the beginning of the modern period of decolonization and independent economic choice for a multitude of African, Asian and Caribbean countries. It is long enough to lay low the myth that socialism of the Marxist variety might produce economic success in the Third World.

With the sole exception of China, none of the developing countries that is strongly socialist can boast of a sustained period of economic success. China's achievement is unique and owed much to the fact that China has more experience in centralized organization and discipline than any other country in the world. Indeed, the Chinese had an ordered system of public administration when Europe was still a string of tribal societies.

Even in China, however, as the demands of technology and economic progress have increased, the limitations of its socialist model.

If the Soviet Union had been true to its principles rather than to its geopolitical interests, it would have discouraged the newly independent former colonies from attempting to emulate it. Marx always argued that capitalism had to precede socialism. Only capitalism could provide the industrial experience and discipline to lay the foundations for socialist progress.

Modern day defenders of socialism will undoubtedly consider economic growth too narrow a measure of success and failure in the Third World. After all, has

not Cuba produced a society with high literacy and low infant mortality rates? There is some truth in this, but more capitalist-oriented economies, such as South Korea, Taiwan, Jamaica and Sri Lanka, have also been successful in distributing well-being.

But if socialism, or rather attempted socialism, can take the blame for much of the failure in a number of Third World countries, it is probably right to argue, as Michael Novak did in his important article in "Atlantic Monthly," that culture is also a deciding factor in economic development.

Novak makes a sharp attack on leftist Roman Catholic bishops in Latin America for focusing the criticism of their continent's economic failures on the exploitation of Latin America by U.S. multinational corporations. For Novak, the great culprit is the legacy of Spain's counterreform with its close alliance of church and state which stifled individual inventiveness and endeavor. "The counterreform state," writes Novak, "attempted to gain control of commerce. It banned or restricted enterprise in the private sector. It licensed certain entrepreneurs to develop state monopolies. It favored state mercantilism over private mercantilism." This led to narrow oligarchies. Not only did Spain and Portugal lag in Europe, but South America was rapidly overtaken by North America.

Undoubtedly, however, the latter half of the 20th century has been, on balance, the age of the growing acceptance of the Protestant ethic. Not just in China, but in Latin America too. Few countries have shown more successful rates of growth in recent years than Brazil and Mexico, although their Spanish and Portuguese inhabitants still seem to inhibit their ability to distribute it evenly.

India, which may end up as one of the great economic success stories, is also breaking out of the Hindu culture, which V.S. Naipaul described in his book "A Wound in the World" as an "obsession with the intellectual means to move ahead" where "everything is fixed, sanctified and everyone secure." But how much of India's recent progress is owed to the demise of the kind of Hindu ethic Naipaul so scathingly attacks and how much to Mrs. Gandhi's decision to remove a welter of socialist controls, it is perhaps too early to say.

The irony of all this coming to terms with capitalism in the Third World is that at the time it has happened Western capitalism itself appears to be losing its nerve, creativity and vitality. If the West does not quickly put its own house in order, it is in danger of undoing the victory it has so ardently and painfully gained.

International Herald Tribune

## The Dangerous Silence Of a Cultural Cold War

By Alan P. Lightman

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The political Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union has spawned another, more subtle conflict — a "cultural Cold War." In the last few years, both countries have drastically reduced exchanges in the basic sciences and humanities, the Russians by suppressing the activities of individuals, and both countries by canceling or limiting entire programs. Such cultural exchanges promote the kind of understanding that may be crucial in avoiding real war.

The most important exchange programs in the humanities and social sciences are administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board, which was founded in 1968. IREX gives grants to American scholars for travel to the Soviet Union and elsewhere in Eastern Europe and administers reciprocal visits to the United States. Through these exchanges, Americans have slowly built up an expertise about Soviet culture. In the critical area of literature and language, for example, IREX sponsored the first American-Soviet colloquium in semantics, in Moscow in 1980.

IREX depends upon the State Department for support and recently has been in serious trouble. Federal funding has become inadequate. Office staffs have been reduced and programs eliminated. Some Soviet scholars have been denied visas to enter the United States.

Scientific exchanges between the two countries began in 1959. After the summit meeting between Richard M. Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev in 1972, 11 intergovernmental agreements were signed, the most significant being the Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Science and Technology. It is clear that rival countries may be hesitant about trading mili-

tary and sensitive technological information. However, much of the science associated with this agreement is without military value, such as information on anti-cancer drugs.

At the end of June, the science and technology agreement expired. It was not renewed, as one of the sanctions imposed by President Reagan against the Soviet Union in response to the situation in Poland.

For their part, the Russians are infamous for restricting travel, the exchange of information and human rights. Especially in times of increased tension with the United States, it is routine for a carefully arranged exchange delegation of Soviet scientists simply not to show up, or to be replaced with people of mediocre talents. At home, Soviet intellectuals constitute a large portion of the dissidents and "refuseniks" — people whose applications for exit visas have been denied.

Consider the case of Leonid Ozernoy, a soft-spoken 42-year-old astrophysicist. Dr. Ozernoy's work is well known in the West. I met and talked with him in 1977, at a summer workshop in the Soviet Union sponsored jointly under the science and technology agreement. That summer, only a small group of young Americans and Russians shared not only science but also our views of the world. Much light was shed, mutually.

In 1979, Dr. Ozernoy applied for exit visas for himself and his family. Theoretical astrophysics is not brimming with military secrets. After two and a half years of silence, Dr. Ozernoy was told that his departure from the Soviet Union was "considered at the moment inexpedient from the standpoint of state interests," whatever that means.

Now branded a refusenik, Dr. Ozernoy has been prevented from attending international conferences, has been removed from his position on the editorial board of a prominent journal and is prevented from publishing some of his own papers. Unlike most refuseniks, however, he miraculously still holds his job at the Lebedev Physical Institute in Moscow, though he is in danger of being fired at any moment. On Aug. 17, he began a 10-day hunger strike.

What is being accomplished by the abuse of Dr. Ozernoy? What is being accomplished by the curtailment of IREX and halfhearted science and technology agreements? Have the United States and the Soviet Union not carried the concept of "linkage" too far? Linkage of Andrei D. Sakharov's internal exile with suspension of jointly sponsored scientific meetings; linkage of the neutron bomb with a restriction on travel to the West; linkage of political ideology with the myriad potential relationships between human beings.

Americans can continue to protest human-rights violations in the Soviet Union, to guard against Soviet military threats around the world, but this does not mean the United States should angrily close down all channels of communications as punishment. We must not stop exchanging people and ideas. We must not stop listening and trying to understand. A silence between superpowers is a dangerous silence.

The writer was undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. The article was contributed to The New York Times.

The writer, a physicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., contributed this article to The New York Times.

## Who Should Pay for the Damage to Lebanon?

By George W. Ball

PRINCETON, N.J. — Now that the drama of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon is in its final act, it is time to think of the morning after. Who is to pay Lebanon for the damage wrought by Israel's roving air force and rampaging army? Equipped with the finest planes, tanks and guns that American factories can produce, they have devastated a nation; killed or wounded civilian men, women and children, and maimed many for life. They have rendered thousands — perhaps hundreds of thousands — homeless, and cost of rebuilding, of compensating survivors and providing emergency shelter will require billions of dollars.

Though some Israeli spokesmen assert that the self-reliant Lebanese can carry the burden unassisted, that is merely black humor. Huge amounts of outside aid will be needed and, under international law, Israel, as the aggressor, would normally be expected to pay the bill. The Lebanese civilians did not ask the Israelis to destroy their houses and kill their children, and it would be immoral if they were left with no compensation.

But will Israel supply the resources required? If past experience is any guide, Israel will disclaim responsibility and pass the burden to the United States. Yet that would be carrying presumption beyond tolerable limits. How unfair if American taxpayers, at

a time of recession and large-scale unemployment, were to be made the fall guys as if America were responsible for the carnage.

The United States did not wage this war, nor did it ask Israel to wage it. Having created a pretext, the Israelis invaded Lebanon without prior U.S. knowledge, choosing a moment when President Reagan was busy at the Versailles summit conference.

Not only did they take the White House by surprise, but also they misstated their objective — they were, they said, only clearing an area 25 miles north of their border.

In the name of humanity and decency, the United States should provide ample help for the Lebanese people; in the name of logic and justice, it should deduct the cost of that assistance from the annual subsidy to Israel.

That subsidy is large enough to help materially with Lebanon's reconstruction. For the past several years, it has amounted to almost one-fourth of total U.S. foreign aid — which, for a country with a population less than that of Detroit, and only one-tenth of 1 percent of the world's population, suggests some distortion of values.

U.S. assistance to Israel amounts to roughly \$2.7 billion a year — \$750

per head for Israel's 3.5 million people. It is as if every American family of five gave Israel \$70 a year — and, as the economist Thomas R. Stauffer contends in a forthcoming issue of the journal Middle East International, even that figure may be understated. If more Americans were aware of these calculations, it might aid perspective to the current federal budget argument.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Advice From Jerusalem

It can hardly be incumbent on Jews to proffer advice to the PLO. But since the fate of Jew and Arab in this area is linked for all eternity, it may not be deemed unseemly for a Jew to utter a few thoughts.

The Palestine National Congress is the constitution of the Palestinian movement. This covenant is now in part obsolete. Article 15 is a case in point. It says: "The liberation of Palestine... is a national duty... and aims at the elimination of Zionism in Palestine. Absolute responsibility for this falls upon the Arab nation."

The Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human and moral and spiritual capabilities to participate actively in the liberation of Palestine.

Such help was not forthcoming from the Arab nation when the PLO needed it most bitterly.

The PLO will have learned from their ordeal and from the lack of interest shown by the Arab nation.

Would this not be the proper time — and this is a question and not a piece of unwarranted advice — for the PLO to take a closer look at Arti-

cle 33 of the covenant? It says: "This charter shall not be amended save by a vote of a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the National Congress of the PLO taken at a special session?"



## Nahum Goldmann, 88, Zionist Leader Often Critical of Israel, Dies

**New York Times Service**  
Nahum Goldmann, 88, a major Jewish leader of the past half-century and the chief architect of the pact pledging West Germany to pay reparations to Israel and to individual Jews for acts committed during the Nazi era, died Sunday in a Bavarian hospital.

Mr. Goldmann had been ailing for several years. He was the founder of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and for many years was president of the World Jewish Congress, which he helped to organize in 1936. He was president of the World Zionist Organization until 1968.

Born in Poland and raised in Germany, Mr. Goldmann first visited Palestine, as it then was, in 1913. He became an ardent and active Zionist, which led to his having to flee Germany in 1934, and continued throughout his life his intense involvement with world Jewry and with Israel, although he was often a controversial, if deeply respected, figure.

**Major Conviction**  
Successive generations of Israeli leadership found him an irritant. He also saw in himself, and particularly in the World Jewish Congress, which he headed for so long, an alternate voice for Jews around the world, a voice other than that of Israel — in whose establishment he played a major role.

Despite his commitment to Israel, he refused to become an Israeli citizen and become part of an Israeli government. But inevitably he became involved in Israeli politics. One of his major convictions was that "there can be no future for the Jewish state unless agreement is reached with the Arabs."

Mr. Goldmann, starting in 1922, was the co-editor and publisher of the Encyclopedia Judaica. In 1929, he became a member of the Executive German Zionist Action Committee. In 1934, he became the liaison officer with the League of Nations for the Jewish Agency for Palestine. He moved to the United States in 1940, and served as the agency's director in Washington, D.C., during World War II. Later he lived in Paris, and in Israel.

One of his accomplishments — although it aroused bitter disagreement at the time — was his negotiation of the accords committing both West and East Germany to pay reparations to victims of Nazism and to Israel. By the beginning of this year, the amount paid and anticipated by West Germany was \$5.8 billion Deutsche marks, or about \$36.3 billion. East Germany never made any payments.



Nahum Goldmann

the occasion of the presentation of the 1981 Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for distinguished contributions to the advancement of inter-American understanding.

**Lehman Engel**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Lehman Engel, 71, a composer, musical director and teacher, who presided over the orchestra in more than 100 musicals, including some of Broadway's biggest hits, died of cancer Sunday. He was musical director for "Showboat," "Brigadoon," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Fanny," "Guys and Dolls," "Carousel" and many other productions.

**Stanley M. Swinton**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Stanley M. Swinton, 62, vice president and director of world services for The Associated Press and a former foreign correspondent, died Sunday of cancer.

Mr. Swinton's 42-year career was with AP, with the exception of four years in World War II when he was a war correspondent with Stars and Stripes. He covered military campaigns in North Africa, Italy, France and Austria and earned a half-dozen battle stars.

After rejoining AP as a correspondent late in 1945, he held a succession of overseas posts — first as Southeast Asia bureau chief based in Singapore and then as Middle East bureau chief based in Cairo. After returning to the United States in 1957 from Italy, where he was Rome bureau chief, he was appointed general news editor of AP's world service. He remained with world service operations from then on, rising to vice president in 1972.

Among his honors were the Regent's Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Michigan in 1966, the Ohio University Award for Distinguished Service to Journalism in 1979 and a special citation awarded him on

## Ingrid Bergman, Symbol of Changing Morals, Dies at 67

(Continued from Page 1)

life I've done things at a moment's notice. Those are the things I remember. I was given courage, a sense of adventure and a little bit of humor. I don't think anyone has the right to intrude in your life, but they do. I would like people to separate the actress and the woman."

### Marriage Collapses

Though her marriage to Mr. Rossellini fell apart less than two years later — she won custody of their three children, Roberto, Isabella and Ingrid — she never changed her attitude.

It was Miss Bergman's lifelong desire for artistic growth that drew her to Rossellini. She had been deeply moved by his films "Open City" and "Paisan," which established him as a major force in neorealism. Money had never been enough for Miss Bergman. "You don't act for money," she said. "You do it because you love it, because you must."

Even the Oscars she had won, first for "Gaslight" and then for her combined performances in "Spellbound" and "The Bells of St. Mary's," were not enough. On Broadway, her portrayal of Joan of Arc in Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine" won her an Antoinette Perry award, the highest honor in the American theater.

Audiences and critics could adore her love scenes with Humphrey Bogart in "Casablanca" and with Cary Grant in "Notorious." But praise, too, was not enough.

This artistic need prompted her to write to Mr. Rossellini, saying: "I would make any sacrifice to appear in a film under your direction."

**"Stromboli" Is Born**  
He leaped at the opportunity, rewrote a script he had intended for Anna Magnani, rushed to Hollywood and, with Miss Bergman, went off to the Italian island of Stromboli to make the film of that name.

While this movie was being made, she asked her husband for a divorce so she could marry Mr. Rossellini. He tried to block it, even after learning she was pregnant. Thus, the first of her three children with the director was born, under a media siege, in Italy.



Bogart and Bergman in the 1943 film classic "Casablanca."

seven days before she was remarried. Dr. Lindstrom, a neurosurgeon, won custody of their daughter, Pia, who subsequently became a well-known television reporter.

By 1957, she and Mr. Rossellini had separated, but before that Miss Bergman had begun a new phase in her career. She did "Anastasia" for 20th Century-Fox and won her third Oscar in 1956, playing the mysterious woman who might or might not be the surviving daughter of Czar Nicholas II. She then won a television Emmy award for her performance in a dramatization of Henry James' "The Turn of the Screw." In 1958 she married Lars Schmidt, a successful Swedish theatrical producer.

**Agriculture Aides to Meet**  
ROME — Agriculture ministers from about 50 African states will meet in Algiers Sept. 22 to discuss food problems, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization said Monday.

Mr. Xu was sentenced to 18 years in prison and a four-year loss of civil rights.

Mr. Xu and Wang Xuezheng, who received a 17-year sentence, "controlled the workers and militia in the city and were ready to arm all of them for a full-scale rebellion," a diplomatic source said.

When they heard of the Gang of Four's arrest, they "decided to stage an armed rebellion and wage a death struggle," the reports said.

Mr. Xu held a title equivalent to deputy mayor and served as host to President Richard M. Nixon in Shanghai during his 1972 visit that later led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

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## 8 Gang of Four Allies Convicted in Shanghai

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
PEKING — Eight Shanghai followers of the Gang of Four have been tried and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 18 years on charges of attempting to overthrow the government, according to the Shanghai-based Wenhui Ribao and the Liberation Army newspaper.

The trials coincided with a national campaign against corruption. The sentences were made public Monday, two days before the opening of the 12th Party Congress. The trials are generally viewed here as another step to consolidate the power of the party deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

All eight were associates of the so-called Gang of Four, the radical clique led by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing. The members of the group were arrested shortly after Mao's death in September, 1976, and convicted in 1980 of plotting a coup.

Wenhui Ribao said the trial started July 13 and the sentences were imposed Aug. 23. The eight Shanghai leftists were the most senior radicals to be punished since the conviction of the Gang of Four.

The party congress is expected to reassign many party leaders and give its approval of Mr. Deng. "The party likes to go into ses-

sion with something to show," an analyst said. "The trials are not any accidental coincidence."

In its Sunday edition, Wenhui Ribao said the leader of the eight, Ma Tianshui, former party secretary of Shanghai, was not on trial because he was certified by doctors as suffering from mental illness. He will be tried after his recovery, it added.

The most prominent of the eight Shanghai officials was Xu Jingxian, the "chief of staff" of the Gang of Four's Shanghai associates — Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen.

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AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE  
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Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McCrory, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will

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### ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

#### SEPTEMBER 20

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Theodore Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company.  
Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.

Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.  
Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

##### WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE '80's

Hans Grunau, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants.

##### NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

James Akdis, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

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James McCrory, Chairman, U.S. Senate Energy Committee.

##### PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING

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Hamish Gray MP, U.K. Minister of State for Energy

MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.  
Ian Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.

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Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.

THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION  
Robert Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank.

##### THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

John Lichtblau, Exec. Dir., Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Venice Festival Turns 50

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**VENICE** — The premiere at the 50th-anniversary Venice Film Festival disclosed a tedious French film, entered in competition, "Le Grand Frère" by Francis Girod. It is a muddled melodrama about a murderous doctor hiding out in the quarters of a little Arab boy and his older sister in a Marseilles slum. Gérard Depardieu as the criminal at large, Jean Rochefort as his enemy, Roger Planchon as a police inspector, and a novice child actor, Hakim Ghanem, all work manfully to pull it through, but its narrative is so badly organized that interest soon drops.

Another French film, "Qu'est-ce qu'on attend pour être heureux?" entered in the first-work competition, is much worse. An inane slapstick piece about performers preparing for the shooting of television commercial, it is filled with stale gags and nasty stupidities. As its director, Coline Serreau, is a beginner, someone should take her aside and explain that cancer and the drowning of dogs are not subjects for humor among the civilized.

After these depressing appetizers came a reminder that the cinema, though suffering various ills, is not at death's door. The good news was brought by the showing of the Russian film "Agony," by Elem Klimov, a compelling screen fresco of the crumbling of czarist Russia in 1916 as defecates at the front broad revolution. The scope of the drama is enormous, with newsreel footage of the period interspersed with scenes of court intrigues, Nicholas II's uncertainty, the czar's religious hysteria, and the grasp that Rasputin had on the imperial pair.

There is a splendid performance by Alexei Petrenko as the mad monk and another by Anatoli Romanov as the czar. This extraordinary motion picture, made in 1975, was long banned in the Soviet Union but was permitted to be shown at the 1981 Moscow Festival. Its appearance in Venice is a tribute to its international release. It restores faith in the art of motion pictures.

The 1982 festival program is loaded — some say overloaded — with Italian motion pictures. Egypt, France, Britain, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain, Sweden, Hungary, Portugal and the Soviet Union are represented with competing contributions. The United States has but one film in the prize race — Paul Mazursky's "Tempest" — but three other U.S. films are to be shown out of competition: Woody Allen's "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy," Blake Edwards' "Victor, Victoria" and Ridley Scott's "Blade Runner." Festival director Carlo Lizzani remarked on the U.S. producers' increasing reluctance to present their films for awards. There is no American juror this year.

A retrospective section is devoted to winners of Golden Lions, and those surviving among their directors will receive new Golden Lions for their importance to the development of cinema. Among these are King Vidor, Akira Kurosawa, Jean-Luc Godard, Alessandro Blasetti, Luis Buñuel, Michael Powell, Frank Capra, Cesare Zavattini, Marcel Carné and Satyajit Ray. The last two will accept the

honors in person, as both are members of the jury.

This year the birth of the world's first international film festival is being commemorated. It took place in the gardens of the Excelsior Hotel on the Lido in 1932, having been proposed by a movie buff of the period, Benito Mussolini. The United States, France, the Soviet Union and, of course, Italy participated by sending their products, and for several years amity reigned.

In 1937 politics threw a cloud over the annual session. Joseph Goebbels was an honored guest and, though the French film "La Grande Illusion" by Jean Renoir was generally judged to be the best shown in competition, the Golden Lion was awarded to the German film "The Kaiser From California." The French delegation, outraged, walked out with the threat of setting up a rival festival at Cannes. It was scheduled to open in 1939, but was postponed its premiere until 1946.

With the return of peace the Venice festival bloomed again and, though Cannes provided strong competition, Venice maintained high standards and was inevitably a glamorous social event. Its showing of "Rashomon" in 1952 introduced the Japanese cinema to the West and its selections disclosed sound taste.

In the 1960s with the appointment of Luigi Chiarini as its director, controversy again arose. His autocratic behavior resulted in the major U.S. companies, the Soviet Union and other countries refusing to participate. The New Left movie-makers whom he extolled decried all festivals as bourgeois, demanded that the prize-giving be eliminated, were reluctant to allow their works to be presented, and incited riots. By the end of the decade everything was a shambles. After a few meek attempts at compromise, the festival, having lost its reputation, its raison d'être and its audiences, was discontinued.

In 1978, the New Left having left, Venice started repairs, testing the climate with a prizeless program. This year's restoration, well, and the festival has been restored to its original function. Lizzani, a prize-winning filmmaker, has been elected for a three-year term as festival director. At a news conference he related his difficulties in securing sufficient funds for the



Squad Amidou and Gérard Depardieu in "Le Grand Frère."

1982 session. Up to a month ago it was still in doubt whether the festival's half-century anniversary would be celebrated.

Local hotels, the local press reports, have drastically cut the number of rooms available for festival guests, as the payment of last

year's bills has not been swift. The prewar and postwar brilliance of Venice at festival time has vanished. The smart set has evidently fled for good. It is no longer obligatory to dress for the evening projections and the tone has fallen from swank to zero.

## Lucerne Focuses on British Music

By Andrew Clark

**LUCERNE, Switzerland** — This year's Lucerne Festival has taken the theme "Britain in Music." It is an area neither fashionable nor highly regarded in central Europe, where Britain's influence in the development of Western music is judged to be small and music by British composers is rarely performed.

The theme is broad enough to include major works by composers such as Haydn and Dvorak, who found patrons in Britain. Some of the small recitals and choral concerts have given a platform to undervalued English music from Byrd and Tallis through Bridge and Tippett.

But in orchestral music, where the three-and-a-half-week festival reaches its main audience, the choice has been unentertaining. The most recent work to be performed in the Kunsthhaus was written almost 40 years ago, indicating the conservatism of the organizers and their audiences.

Compensation has come in the small city theater, where there has been not only a new production of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" but also an examination of the work of Peter Maxwell Davies.

In recent years Maxwell Davies has emerged as the most prolific and successful British composer. His ability to communicate through music has been aided by his work with the Fires of London, a small group of musicians he founded and for which he writes much of his music. His work with children has also had an effect in simplifying his composition style and extending his techniques.

His early work was sufficiently bold to be controversial, but it is a sign of the passage of time that the performances in Lucerne of two of his first pieces of music theater were greeted with enthusiasm.

"Eight Songs for a Mad King" (1969) and "Miss Donnithorne's Maggot" (1974) both depict madness. As each develops, the initial shock of seeing and hearing a lunatic rant and rave gives way to a more disturbing pathos. The main interest centers on the characterization and range of vocal expression demanded of the solo singers, requiring a manic intensity and hysterical vocal line.

The music is a form of accompaniment and an enlargement on the mood of the singer. It breaks off at oblique tangents with a range of instrumental effects and volume of sound that is startling in a group of only six musicians.

The theatrical nature of "Eight Songs" is intensified by the separation of the instrumentalists into cages, with each being addressed by the mad king. The climax comes when he snatches the violin and smashes it before being marched off stage, howling, to a heavy drum beat.

"Miss Donnithorne" depicts an English spinster who still thinks it is her wedding day after she was jilted. Mary Thomas, who created the role, displays astonishing vocal versatility and complete identification with the part. Andrew Gichrist still appears to be feeling his way into the role of the king in "Eight Songs."

Maxwell Davies was also featured in "The Composer and His World," an informal interview-performance program devised to offer a closer look at the career and technique of a composer at the festival. The performance of the entertaining "Fantasia and Two Pavans" based on music by Purcell, illustrated Maxwell Davies' ability to draw the essence out of other styles — ranging here from Baroque to fox-trot — and express them with his own voice.

The Fires of London gave the first complete performance of "Image, Reflection, Shadow" (1982). This was partly inspired by the discovery on tour in Budapest of a cimbalom, or Hungarian gypsy dulcimer, which Maxwell Davies has written into the work with the same prominence Ravel gave the harp in "Introduction and Allegro."

Each movement explores a typically wide range of mood and texture. The work begins with a long, slow melody, built up by flute and clarinet with decoration by violin and cello. Much that follows has the same reflective, atmospheric air, alternating with angular outbursts, highly charged crescendos and lighter, faster rhythmic sections. The last movement is darker and more lyrical than the other two, relying in the main on conventional harmony. The six musicians, playing without a conductor, performed the work with confidence and precision.

## Churchill in Sound and Light

By Merida Welles

International Herald Tribune

**WESTERHAM, England** — As you brace yourself against the brisk summer night's breeze and the angling blackness, the moans of German fighter planes sweep closer, hover ominously overhead, and retreat over the horizon. Gradually, light begins to outline the gabled mansion a few hundred yards away. Small neighboring buildings start to glow against a backdrop of heavy stillness. Then, shattering the stillness, the gravelly voice of Sir Winston Churchill booms forth.

You are at Chartwell, Churchill's home, refuge and source of inspiration for 40 years. The event, a sound-and-light presentation by the National Trust, Britain's largest private conservation society, will propel you from the day in 1922 when Churchill first introduced Chartwell to his children for their approval, to the 1950s, when he would retreat late at night into

his oak-beamed library to dictate a few thousand words more for his "History of the English-Speaking Peoples."

Woven throughout the cleverly operated 70-minute show is the irrepressible wit of Britain's wartime leader and two-time prime minister. You hear Churchill (actually Robert Hardy, who also played the role in a recent television series) earnestly instructing his family to cultivate strawberries and asparagus for their sustenance in case of a crisis. You hear him challenge Philip Tilden, the architect who spent two years renovating the old Tudor manor, to prove that the plumbing is adequate. (Unconvinced, Churchill solemnly orders that all the lavatories in the house be flushed simultaneously.)

You listen to the politician recalling his thoughts when asked by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin whether he would like to be chancellor of the exchequer in 1924: "Can a bloody duck swim?"

Grows Churchill to himself. And the voice of Harold Macmillan reflects on the chancellor's success, praising his wit, ingenuity and budget speeches. "Brother Winston," you discover, was the first chancellor of the exchequer to be presented with a union card as a birthday — for his amateur efforts at building a wall in his garden. Who knows how his career might have soared had he not failed to pay the five-shilling union fee?

The story now reveals Chartwell as the hub of a private intelligence operation — "a little Foreign Office" — in the period before World War II when Churchill is out of office and opposition to the government's appeasement policy is swelling. Guests are frequent at Chartwell; you eavesdrop on Churchill being enjoined over dinner to recite a poem, in painful French, to a visiting ambassador.

To reach Chartwell, take the train from London (about 90 minutes) or take the train from Charing Cross Station to Sevenoaks; then a taxi for about \$6. The sound and light show is at 8:30 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday. Seats, all under shelter, range from £3.50 (about \$6) to £5.50. Chartwell House is open from March to the end of November, but days and times of opening vary; for details, call the National Trust, London, 222-9251.

election, the Churchillian humor surfaces again, but with a bitter tang. Explaining to his wife, Clementine, his reasons for refusing the Order of the Garter, he says, "How could I accept a garter from the king when I've had the boot from the British people?" Politics and military strategy give way to a little cricket with Field Marshal Montgomery and the pursuit of a "grey pouter." Though Churchill's considerable work in oils of other disciplines hints the fluency of his writing, it is him a Nobel Prize.

Eight years after rejecting the Order of the Garter, the Tory finally "accepts" the honor while serving as prime minister for the second time. Then, in 1963, the year of his death, and to the full-bodied "chorus" of the "Ballad Hymn of the Republic," his favorite song, Churchill fades into blackness under the stars.

Even without the lure of the show (which opens Sept. 18), life and interest of a political and intellectual giant. The House of the house has been preserved. Lady Churchill's silver and crystal toilet set graces her dressing, an iron cake beacons from the dining room table; the odd cigar and a few scattered magazines maintain the sense that the family is just around the corner.

About 6,000 books — Churchill's friends, compatriots and admirers — are housed in the study. The study floor is a silk rug, a gift from the Shah of Iran, that is said to have taken 22 years to make. Churchill had the fringes of it clipped off so that he could pace more easily.

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## Festivals — Part 6

**PARIS** — Following is the sixth of a series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21 and 28, June 29 and July 6.

**Berlin (Sept. 1-22):** An extensive cycle of the music of Gustav Mahler involves the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan, Hans Zender, Klaus Tennstedt and Giuseppe Sinopoli, the Leipzig Philharmonic under Martin Jansons, the Philadelphia Orchestra under Riccardo Muti, the Berlin Radio Orchestra under Michael Gielen and Riccardo Chailly, the London Symphony under Claudio Abbado, the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Bernard Haitink, and the Berlin Radio Orchestra under Rafael Kubelick. The Berlin Philharmonic continues to mark its centennial year with premieres of specially commissioned works. The Deutsche Oper Berlin plans a new production of Wagner's "Die Walküre" and "L'Enfance de Chrétien" as well as one of the Liszt piano-viola transcription of "The Last Days of Pompeii" by Franz Liszt.

**Berlin (Sept. 1-22):** Special productions include Wilde's "Salome" by the Habima Theater; Stravinsky's "Les Noces" by the Bavaria Dance Company and Camerata Sogera, and his "The Rake's Progress" with the Jerusalem Symphony and the Netherlands Opera, under Gary Bertini; and orchestras performed at historic sites. Visiting ensembles include the American Repertory Theater of Boston, the Traverse Theatre of Edinburgh, the Royal Old Vic, the Tokyo Chamber Opera, the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Kai Tada's Moving Earth and the Twyla Tharp, Carolyn Carlson and Meredith Monk companies. Pantomime, and puppet theater, homage to the French chanson, folkloric troupes from several countries, jazz in Jerusalem, and a showing of Al Pacino's "Napoleon" (Israel Festival, Binnyanya Ha'omra, PO Box 6001, Jerusalem 91060, Israel).

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**Bratislava (Oct. 1-13):** Among the visiting ensembles are the Moscow Philharmonic, the City of Birmingham Orchestra, the Berlin Staatsoper, the Moscow Chamber Chorus and the Munich Mottet Choir. Other events include the annual international presentation of young artists, the Prague non-European music and a multidisciplinary conference on Haydn and the music of his time. (Palacecho 2, 82020 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

**Barcelona (Oct. 1-13):** The program of the 20th festival includes orchestral and chamber concerts, an early music series, contemporary music and theater, and Catalan music and popular concerns. (Amplau Vives 3, Barcelona 3, Spain.)

**Basel (Sept. 2-19):** Includes the 32d international competition for young conductors, a cycle of baroque music based on the influence of dance, and a cycle of contemporary music. The festival includes works by Johann Sebastian Bach and other popular composers. On hand will be the French Youth Orchestra, Claudio Scimone and Jean-Claude Malgoire, the Basco Quartet, the Orchestra de Beld, (2d rue Jambart, 25000 Basel, France.)

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M. Marcel Perrot Says That a Doubtful Story Brought the Verdict of the Court.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Wienerwald Unit Files Debt Plea

MUNICH — Wienerwald, the West German subsidiary of Swiss-based Wienerwald Holding, said Monday that funds are available to pay suppliers and leases and that it has sought protection from its creditors under composition proceedings to keep West German operations running.

A press statement said the company Monday submitted a request to the district court here to open composition proceedings. It called a press conference for Tuesday.

Last Friday the Swiss holding company said it was seeking a legal settlement through composition proceedings. Swiss banking sources said that larger West German banks caused the restaurant group to seek refuge from its creditors by trying to seize assets the company wanted to sell.

### Bankers Trust to Swap Stock, Debt

NEW YORK — Bankers Trust New York Corp. said Monday it plans to exchange up to 1 million new shares for debt securities held by Morgan Stanley.

The debt securities are 8 1/2 percent debentures due 1999 and 8 1/2 percent debentures due 2002, both issued by Bankers Trust New York Corp. and 7 1/2 percent capital notes due 1996 issued by its Bankers Trust Co. subsidiary.

The number of shares to be exchanged will be based on the cost of the debentures and capital notes to Morgan Stanley and the market value of Bankers Trust stock.

### GMAC Files Shelf Registration

WASHINGTON — General Motors Acceptance Corp. Monday filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission for an offering of \$996 million of debt securities with terms to be determined at time of sale. A shelf registration allows a company to issue securities without further SEC filings when it deems market conditions are favorable.

The company said proceeds of the offering will be used for general corporate purposes. Underwriters may include Morgan Stanley, First Boston Corp., Merrill Lynch White Weld and Salomon Brothers.

### Sumitomo to Review Dunlop Pact

KOBE, Japan — Sumitomo Rubber Industries said Monday it will review its relationship with Dunlop International of Switzerland when their 20-year technical aid agreement expires in August, 1984, because Japanese tire production technology has developed rapidly.

The Swiss company, to which Sumitomo pays royalties, governs the overseas investment of Dunlop Holdings. Sumitomo said it plans to put the relationship on a more equal footing. Dunlop now has 40 percent stake in Sumitomo.

Sumitomo plans to reduce ownership by Dunlop and other large non-tire-making shareholders to meet new stock listing regulations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Sumitomo said without elaborating.

### Hitachi Claims Fastest Computer

NEW YORK — Hitachi said Monday it had developed a supercomputer that it claims is the world's fastest, capable of 630 million operations a second.

Hitachi said marketing of the S-810 system will start Wednesday. Two models will be available. The S-810-20 has a speed of 630 million operations a second, and monthly rentals start at about \$280,000. The S-810-10 has a maximum speed of 315 million operations a second, and monthly rentals start at \$200,000.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Continental Fires One For Penn Square Loss

CHICAGO — Continental Illinois Corp. Monday announced a management shake-up resulting from the failure of Penn Square Bank, a small Oklahoma institution whose bankruptcy cost Continental more than \$100 million.

Continental, parent of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., the largest bank in Illinois, said it was not to be identified, said in a statement.

Mr. Lytle, the vice president who headed the oil and gas group principally involved in lending to Penn Square, Mr. Lytle will be replaced by Vice President Thomas J. O'Brien.

"The management of Continental no longer has any confidence either in his [Mr. Lytle] management or lending abilities," a bank spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said in a statement.

Mr. Lytle's attorney, Francis J. McConnell, said Mr. Lytle and the others involved in the shakeup believe they are being made scapegoats.

Mr. Lytle has been "out of the bank on special assignment" since shortly after the federal government closed Penn Square on July 5.

Other moves announced in the shake-up were:

- The resignation of Patrick M. Goy, vice president of the mid-continent division of the oil and gas group;
- The retirement of Richard C. Rastetter, head of the loan administration division.

The transfer of auditor Edwin J. Haskins to a new assignment in the bank. He is being replaced by William D. Flecharty, head of personal banking services and a former auditor in the bank.

Roger E. Anderson, chairman and chief executive officer of Continental, said the changes were "only the first phase of Continental Illinois' review" of the Penn Square fiasco and that a second phase will concentrate on an analysis of Continental Illinois' lending policies and practices.

"Our investigation has shown that strong measures must be taken to reinforce both the discipline and the management structure of Continental Illinois and our actions are responsive to this requirement," Mr. Anderson said.

Continental said its domestic operating unit of general banking services has been reassigned from George R. Baker, executive vice president, to Gail M. Melnick, executive vice president in charge of operations and management services.

The corporation announced the appointment of John E. Porta as head of the special industries department, succeeding former executive vice president Gerald Bergman, who resigned to pursue other business interests. Mr. Porta will continue to head the multinational banking department.

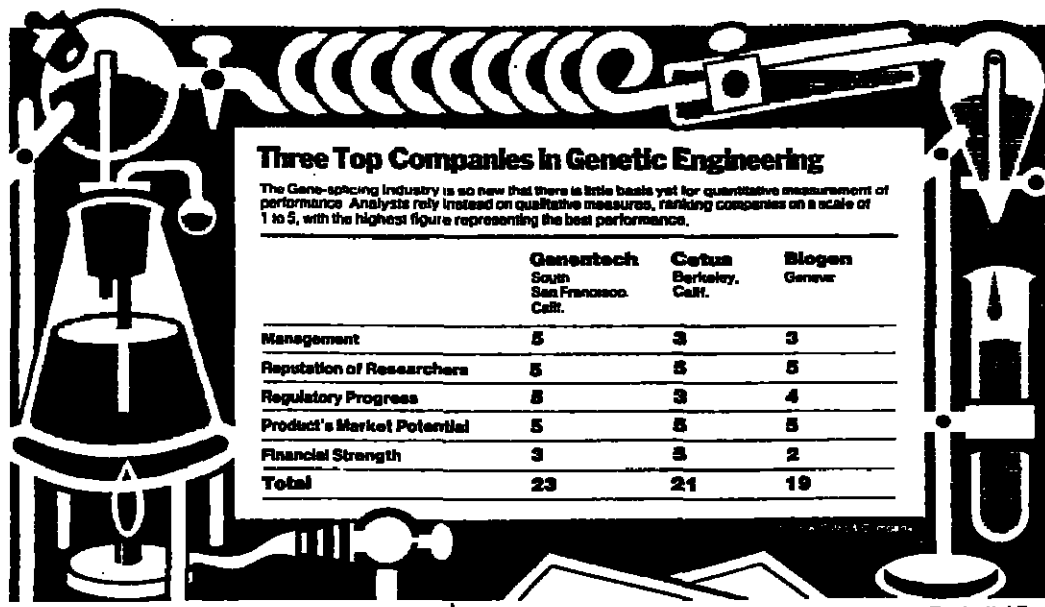
Clary J. Scheuring, senior vice president, was named head of the oil and gas group of special industries, succeeding John A. Redding, who is retiring.

Mr. Scheuring was previously head of the Chicago and Toronto division of multinational banking, who is returning to Chicago from the bank's Paris office.

A spokesman said no further management changes are foreseen unless fresh evidence turns up during subsequent investigations.

Mr. Anderson said officers made a "terrible mistake" in purchasing \$1 billion in energy-related loans from Penn Square. About \$50 million in bad loans to the drilling industry led to Penn Square's failure last month.

Continental, with \$45 billion in assets, reported a loss of \$61 million in the second quarter instead of an expected profit of \$59 million.



## Future of Biotechnology Industry Focuses on Fight for DNA Patent

By Tamar Lewin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Within the past 50 years, biotechnology has gone from experiments involving harder seed corn or disease-resistant tomatoes. With the unlocking of the genetic code and vastly greater knowledge of the chemical balances in plant and animal life, the science has evolved into the more specific field of genetic engineering.

Advances in gene-splicing in the past five years held the promise of creating new variants of substances — such as interferon for use in treating human illness — that would create a whole new industry generating billions of dollars in revenue annually.

The boom in biotechnology has not materialized yet. But a boom of another sort is well under way in biotechnology patents. And the manner in which patents are granted for biotechnology processes will do much to determine the shape of the industry that will turn these scientific advances into marketable products.

Although more than 100 new companies with names like Amgen and Genex have sprung up to ex-

plore the commercial possibilities of biotechnology — and most of the largest pharmaceutical and chemical companies are showing an interest, as well — the only commercial product of gene-splicing to come to market so far has been a European vaccine against diarrhea in piglets.

Patents are regarded as the keys that will let the companies bring more products to the market. "This is a patent-intensive industry right now," said Thomas A. Kiley, vice president for legal affairs at Genentech, which already has 500 to 600 biotechnology patents around the world. "A patent is an umbrella under which a small company can grow up."

Patents may also become bargaining chips that will allow small companies to function even if the giant pharmaceutical and chemical companies come to dominate the field.

Although they can offer no hard figures — because patent applications are confidential until granted — patent lawyers say that hundreds of biotechnology patents are now pending.

"When you have a chance to write on a clean slate, (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## EEC Plans to Ask U.S. to Maintain Policies for Lower Interest Rates

Compiled From Staff From Dispatches

HORNBAEK, Denmark — France and Austria joined the move to lower interest rates Monday as the European Economic Community prepared to seek assurances from the Washington that it will continue policies designed to ease credit conditions.

The Bank of France lowered its money market intervention rate from 14 1/2 percent to 14 percent, the lowest rate for the key market indicator since March 17. The action followed a quarter-point cut in the call money rate to 14 1/4 percent earlier Monday.

The Austrian National Bank cut its discount rate from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 percent and its Lombard rate from 7 1/2 to 6 1/4 percent, effective Tuesday. The central bank said the move was taken in response to rate cuts abroad, and improvements in the Austrian current account.

West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy cut their rates last week in response to falls in the U.S. discount rate, and French Finance Minister Jacques Delors had announced on Sunday that France would cut its interest rates to encourage private investment.

However, West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein said that he expects interest rates to level off "for quite a while" — aside from movements of a half point or so — after the recent declines, although he added that it is difficult to predict rate movements.

He also said that the EEC ministers, who on Monday reviewed the economic outlook for coming months, hoped what he called a

## Bonn Ministry Says Approval Of Credits for AEG Is Likely

Reuters

BONN — The federal Cabinet will probably agree Wednesday to approve its planned guarantee to underwrite 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$441 million) of credits for AEG-Telefunken, but the approval may be subject to certain conditions, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Monday.

He said the ministers will have before them a report on AEG provided by Treuhand, a firm of auditors.

Klaus Bölling, the chief government spokesman, called the Treuhand report "positive in the widest sense of the word," though neither he nor the Economics Ministry spokesman was prepared to give details of the report.

The EEC daily newspaper quoted Economics Minister Otto Lahnstein as saying that he and Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein will recommend the credit guarantee for AEG "on the understanding that the regional states participate in it and that the banks hold to their credit promises."

However, a meeting Monday between Mr. Lahnstein and his counterparts from the West German regional states broke up after two hours Monday without a deci-

sion on sharing the \$1.1-billion-DM credit guarantee, the Economics Ministry spokesman said.

He said the meeting agreed AEG, which is 3.5 billion DM in debt and has sought court protection from its creditors, should be helped but that the state governments need more time to study the problem.

The federal government wants the states to cover up to half of the guarantee package, but in return some states are demanding measures by Bonn to help AEG subsidiaries in their regions.

Mr. Lahnstein said earlier this month the government is prepared to back the credit if the auditors consider AEG will remain viable after composition proceedings.

## Martin Marietta Offers \$75 a Share for Bendix

Compiled From Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Martin Marietta Monday offered \$75 a share for 11.9 million shares, or just over 50 percent, of Bendix Corp.

The Martin Marietta board met for most of the day Monday to consider what it termed an "unsolicited" offer from Bendix to buy Martin Marietta's stock in a tender offer worth about \$1.5 billion.

Martin Marietta's outright stock purchase would cost a total of \$892.5 million.

Martin Marietta said that after the tender offer, it expects to seek a merger or similar business combination in which the remaining Bendix common shares would be converted into a combination of Martin Marietta preferred and/or common stock.

Martin Marietta said each share of Bendix stock would be converted into 1 1/2 common shares of its stock or shares of a new preferred of the company or a subsidiary having a liquidation preference totaling about \$200 million.

It said it expects the terms of the preferred will be such that on a fully distributed basis, its market value would be about \$55 per Bendix share.

Martin Marietta said its board recommended that shareholders reject Bendix's offer and sued Bendix alleging securities law violations.

Martin Marietta had been expected to resist the takeover bid by Bendix and by William M. Agee, Bendix's highly visible chairman. Bendix had offered to buy the big aerospace contractor for \$43 a share. Bendix said Monday it had no comment on the offer from Martin Marietta.

Neither company's stock traded Monday, but by the end of last

week, Martin Marietta's stock stood at \$41, up \$10.37, with nearly 3.5 million shares changing hands. Bendix's stock, which normally should have moved in the other direction as professional traders took positions, instead advanced \$4.375, to \$54.625, in brisk trading.

Sources said earlier Monday that efforts were under way for Martin Marietta to line up \$1.25 billion to \$1.5 billion in bank credits that could be used to buy enough Bendix stock to control it.

Such a bid seemed sensible to many Wall Street professionals, particularly because Martin Marietta did not appear to have a particularly strong chance of fighting off Bendix on antitrust grounds.

Fastly completed private studies of possible antitrust conflicts between the two big aerospace contractors are understood to have shown that Martin Marietta would find little comfort that government objections would be very strong.

Sources said one key to Martin Marietta's strategy was expected to come from Martin Lipton, the New York lawyer who has been active in many big takeovers.

Leonard P. Larrabee Jr., senior partner of the Wall Street law firm of Dewey Ballantine Bushy Palmer & Wood, is understood to be leading the battle on behalf of Martin Marietta, but Mr. Lipton, as counsel to Kidder Peabody, Martin Marietta's financial adviser, was said to have a significant voice in outlining the strategy.

Only six months ago, when Bendix disclosed that it owned more than 5 percent of RCA and might buy close to 10 percent for investment purposes, Mr. Lipton, acting then for RCA, is understood to have directed an immediate attack against Bendix.

Bendix soon responded that it owned 7.3 percent of RCA but had "no intention" of buying more without giving RCA 48 hours' notice. Bendix still holds the stock, and it said it has no present plans to sell it.

through a period of consolidation as they digest their recent gains," she said.

Federal funds rates that analysts watch to get a clue on Federal Reserve policy were holding at 9 1/2 to 10 percent. They traded at 9 percent last week.

Furthermore, the major U.S. banks apparently concerned about bad loans and recent bankruptcies, have left their prime lending rate at 13 1/2 percent even though the Fed cut its discount rate to 10 percent last week.

On the NYSE floor, blue-chip issues were the most active stocks and also some of the best gainers in the market, signaling heavy trading by institutional investors.

On the active list, IBM rose 3/4 to 69 1/2. Sears 1/2 to 22. General Motors 1/4 to 47 1/2 and ATT 3/4 to 56. American Express, which replaced Manville Corp. in the Dow average Monday, rose 1/4 to 46.

Manville, which filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter XI of the federal Bankruptcy Act on Thursday, fell 1/4 to 4 1/2 in heavy trading.



Manfred Lahnstein

Deutsche mark. The Bundesbank sold \$4.5 million as the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.4933 DM, up from 2.4520 DM Friday, dealers said.

■ U.S. Rates Linked to Growth  
Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the opening of the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting in London that sustained low interest rates in the United States could be "a milestone on the road to resumed growth with low inflation," The Associated Press reported.

All financial markets were closed Monday in Britain and Hong Kong for the August bank holiday.

### Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Monday in Britain and Hong Kong for the August bank holiday.

### Why is IOG Forecasting 1000% Gains

Call it Ignorance Behind the Record Short Interest

The scenario starts when an aggressive growth company, seeking to enter a new market, needs new generation products. As \$500 million are poured into research and development during an interval of flat sales for earlier products, a time when startup expenditures are being phased out and an accelerating percentage of gross revenues can be classified as net profit. To know when a company is ready for such a bullish turnaround, it is necessary to follow related technologies and log the trend-driving interest rate cycle. IOG, which was calling bottom in T-Bond futures a dozen points below current levels, has bought heavily into critical lows for issues such as Amstar, Croy, Paradyne and Wang where the formula applies. Early gains of from 6 to 10 points, plus clearly-forecast profits in short-term debt which drives leaders from public rallies to T-Bonds, pushed the net asset value of fully redeemable IOG fund shares ahead more than 25 percent while the new bull market was finding its feet. Now, however, it is necessary to realize that outside professionals hold title to 100 million shares of such turnaround candidates that have been sold short by common market dealers programmed to expect a crash. In cases where there are 500,000 or a million shares that premature bears will be forced to retrieve in the open market, watch for the usual cyclical result which drives leaders from public rallies to T-Bonds, pushed the net asset value of fully redeemable IOG fund shares ahead more than 25 percent while the new bull market was finding its feet. Now, however, it is necessary to realize that outside professionals hold title to 100 million shares of such turnaround candidates that have been sold short by common market dealers programmed to expect a crash. 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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Chicago and Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust.

And a trader at a major New York securities firm noted that even the banks not at the top of the list still have access to the market if they are willing to pay a higher rate than their



## Central Banks to Lend Mexico \$1.85 Billion

**Basel, Switzerland** — Western central banks have agreed to grant Mexico a \$1.85 billion emergency loan to help it pay its debts, the Bank for International Settlements reports.

The BIS, a Basel-based organization that acts as banker for 30 of the world's major countries, did not give details of the loan's terms in its statement Sunday night, except to say that \$925 million would come from the United States.

But it said the financing package, channeled through BIS to the Mexican central bank, has been put together by the central banks of the Group of 10 nations together with Switzerland and Spain.

The Group of 10, created in 1962 to assist the International Monetary Fund facilitate payments between countries, includes Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States and West Germany.

The loan to Mexico was designed to provide a stopgap until a more comprehensive credit package, together with an economic program, was completed with the IMF, BIS said. Talks are being held on Mexican plans to raise \$4.5 billion from the IMF.

Mexico has about \$80 billion of public and private debt. An economic slump caused mainly by the decline in the price of its top export, oil, has forced it to seek to renegotiate loans due to be repaid this year.

Mexican Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog has obtained permission from commercial bankers to postpone repayment of about \$10 billion of public sector debt for three months while his country raises new funds.

On Monday, a Mexican newspaper reported that Mexico has asked for an additional three-month delay on repaying some loans. Finance Ministry officials were not available to comment on the article.

Apart from the central bank and IMF loans, Mexico also wants a \$1-billion commercial credit. This depends on agreement being reached with the IMF, which normally demands tough terms from its clients, banking sources have said.

The idea of the central bank loan came up at a meeting of senior officials at BIS 10 days ago. Banking sources in Zurich said the authorities apparently had acted with such speed to restore confidence in shaken financial markets.

## EEC Seeks Rise In IMF Lending

**Hornbæk, Denmark** —

EEC finance ministers Monday agreed to seek a substantial increase in the price of its top export, oil, has forced it to seek to renegotiate loans due to be repaid this year.

Danish Finance Minister Ivar Nørgaard told journalists at a meeting of EEC finance ministers that Europeans would press the U.S. administration to accept the increase at the IMF annual meeting in Toronto, which begins this weekend.

Mr. Nørgaard gave no figures for the increase, but senior officials said the community wanted the fund's overall quota to be increased to between \$100 billion and \$135 billion, compared with the present level of about \$68 billion.

A similar, though much smaller, standby credit was arranged through the BIS for Hungary after Poland's debt crisis, likewise a signal to commercial bankers not to lump all East European countries together as financially crippled, the sources said.

BIS President Fritz Leutwiler, who is also head of the Swiss national bank, has warned banks against being over-cautious in their lending to problem areas.

## Brokers Rake in Profit in NYSE Rally

**By Lydia Chavez**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — As recently as two weeks ago, many traders on Wall Street were in a bad humor. In the face of a protracted slump in the securities markets, bonuses were in jeopardy.

Management was being so tight, complained one analyst at a large brokerage house, that he was told to delay hiring a \$15,000-a-year assistant. "Maybe," he said last week with a bit more hope, "that has all changed."

While it takes most businesses months to recover from recession, Wall Street can snap back to healthy profitability in a matter of weeks. Most analysts and executives agree that the record volume of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange in the past two weeks will foster a third-quarter recovery for brokerage profits that is expected to be little short of spectacular.

A recovery for the full year, however, depends on whether the higher trading volumes and their fuel — lower interest rates — will endure.

"We're going to have extraordinary profits in the third quarter," exclaimed Peter Cohen, vice chairman of Shearson/American Express, a leading securities firm. "Higher volume begets higher commissions — the source of the industry's gross revenue. But factors other than commissions, including profit

made on portfolios and underwriting and interest earned on margin accounts, also have a strong impact on industry profit.

The elements that affect these income sources — volume, interest rates and customers — lined up last week in nearly perfect fashion.

The burst of trading that began Aug. 17 came first from the institutions. These large accounts not only produce commissions, but are good for increasing the volume dramatically and generating excitement in the market. They are not, however, the most profitable clients for many of the brokerage houses.

Mr. Long estimated that the average commission per share traded by an institution is only 8 to 10 cents, compared with 28 to 30 cents for individuals. The lower return per share, however, is largely offset by the fact that institutions commonly trade in hundreds of thousands of shares at a time.

But the institutional trading helped lure some of the more profitable retail business in which Wall Street delights.

"By the late part of the first week, individuals began to enter the market and that tendency continued to grow," Mr. Ball said, and so the average commission price also began to rise.

from commissions, and this should add to higher profit in the third quarter.

The portion of the industry's gross revenue that comes from trading and inventory profits has also become increasingly important.

Falling interest rates also contributed to generous trading and inventory profit at most firms. As interest rates declined, the bonds that the firms had purchased earlier increased in value.

"The last two weeks certainly helped," said Donald Marron, the chairman of Paine Webber. "Not only the higher volume but the rise in the fixed income market."

The big question on Wall Street now is whether the market's runup will last. And whether it last long enough to make earnings for the full year better than last year's.

"I think we have reached a new plateau," Mr. Marron said. He said he expected market volume to stay at least 20 percent higher than it was in the first half of the year.

## Stanford, U.S. Dispute Important Biotechnology Patent

**(Continued from Page 7)**  
you can make some very basic patent claims, because the standard you're compared to is the state of prior art, and there just isn't very much," said Mr. Kiley.

Many of the new companies are interested primarily in collecting patents — and their ability to do so depends in large part on a delicately poised agreement with Stanford University.

Until recently, it seemed likely that Stanford would dominate the field of genetic engineering because of the patent it won in December, 1980, covering the basic method of gene-splicing known as recombinant DNA.

**Inheritance Fees**  
DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the combination of chemicals that determines inherited characteristics in all living organisms. In the patented recombinant DNA process Stanford has licensed to 73 companies, for \$10,000 each, the genetic code from one organism is

transferred to another, creating an entity with tailor-made characteristics.

Along with that process patent, Stanford and the University of California, which share the claims, are seeking another, closely related patent on a key product used in gene-splicing. The product patent — covering genetically engineered plasmids, the loops of DNA that scientists use to carry genetic material from one cell to another in the recombinant DNA process — would be far easier to enforce than the process patent. By relying on the process patent, Stanford would have to go into laboratories and monitor ongoing work to determine whether unlicensed companies were using their patented method.

Earlier this month, in a decision that shifted the balance of power in the gene-splicing world, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued a preliminary rejection of Stanford's application for the plasmid patent, giving the university three months to try to change that decision.

The rejection imperils not only the plasmid patent but the earlier process patent as well. Scientists and lawyers agree that, because both patents are based on the same work by Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer, a final finding that the

second claim was not patentable probably would provide grounds for overturning the original process patent.

While the patent office listed a number of technical grounds for turning down Stanford's second patent claim, scientists say there are two main problems. One is the possible failure of the November, 1974, patent application to describe the plasmid sufficiently to enable scientists to reproduce the invention. The other is an article published Oct. 25, 1973, in *New Scientist* magazine, describing a paper Mr. Boyer had given at a scientific conference earlier that year.

**One Week Later**  
Under patent law, inventors have one year after the publication of their finding to apply for patent protection — and unfortunately for Stanford, the article appeared one year and one week before the patent application was filed.

The insufficiency and the earlier article were pointed out this summer by Albert Halluin, a lawyer at Exxon Research and Engineering, a company that — some say not coincidentally — did not get a license from Stanford.

"It was well known that [Mr. Boyer] had spoken at the...conference, but usually those speeches are not written up," said Mr. Kiley of Genentech. "I

don't think anybody noticed the publication, or if they did, thought about its significance. It wasn't headlined. There's big money ahead in this discovery. At the time it was just another scientific paper."

To win the patent, Stanford must now prove that the article did not describe the recombinant DNA process thoroughly enough to allow scientists to duplicate the work — and that the patent application did.

Mr. Kiley and patent lawyers at other genetic engineering companies will not venture an opinion on whether the article is so fully descriptive of the recombinant DNA process that it should block Stanford's claim. But they do agree that it is "highly pertinent."

**Ambiguous Relationship**  
Stanford has a somewhat ambiguous relationship with many of the small venture capital companies that have sprung up to explore the commercial possibilities of biotechnology. In some ways, they work closely together, with Dr. Boyer sitting on Genentech's board of directors and Dr. Cohen acting as consultant to Cetus, the oldest of the biotech companies.

Still, as the companies begin to get their own patents on biotechnology processes and products — and especially as they begin to

market products made using technology under license from Stanford — it would be in their interest to see Stanford's patents rejected.

There is a consensus in the legal and scientific communities that Stanford's patent claims are vulnerable to challenge, on the ground that they are too broad and not drafted carefully.

But there is also a consensus that the license was designed to be cheap enough to buy some time before the legal challenges begin. Licensees pay \$10,000 a year until they begin to market products created with the Stanford technology, at which point they will also be charged royalties ranging from one-half of 1 percent to 10 percent of net sales. Even Stanford agrees that the patent will face legal challenges when there are enough products on the market to make the royalties worth fighting about.

It is unclear, though, who would want the public image of suing to take away the profit of pioneering work done by university scientists.

"Genentech can't sue Stanford," said one patent lawyer who works for a number of biotechnology companies. "They need a good relationship with the university. So they'll wait until someone else, probably one of the large chemical companies, does their dirty work for them."

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Malaysia	
Year	1982
Revenue	2,730
Profits	72.6

South Africa	
Year	1982
Revenue	199.7
Profits	164.3
Per Share	0.532

## Hoesch Sees Delay In Krupp Merger

**Bonn** — Krupp Stahl's talks on combining its special steel operations with those of the Thyssen group could delay the planned Krupp-Hoesch merger to form Ruhrtal, Jochen Ortmann, the chief spokesman at Hoesch Werke, said Monday.

He said Hoesch considers that Krupp's possible link-up with Thyssen Edelstahlwerke would change the conditions for establishing Ruhrtal.

A Krupp spokesman said from Bochum that the formation of Ruhrtal takes precedence over a new special steel unit with Thyssen.

# To the shareholders of GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES

## Huge losses are projected for your company

### YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT:

- **McFarlane Oil Company**, which your company proposes to acquire, is projected by your company's financial advisers to lose \$6.1 million in the current fiscal year and no less than \$8.0 million in the fiscal year to end February 28, 1984.
- In addition, Global is projected to lose \$2.4 million in fiscal 1982, and a massive \$12.6 million in fiscal 1983. Combined losses in 1983 approximate \$21 million.
- McFarlane's long term debt is projected to increase by over 300 per cent to \$31 million.
- McFarlane's working capital decreased 57 per cent to 5.8 million last year.
- No independent engineering appraisals have been prepared by Global of McFarlane's reserves — a standard procedure in the oil industry.
- 70 per cent of McFarlane's oil reserves and 72 per cent of its gas reserves are categorised as other than 'proved producing' and are thus subject to greater uncertainties and interpretations. Global is relying on McFarlane's valuation of these reserves.
- It is Global's fiduciary duty when making acquisitions of this kind to base them on audited financial statements. Yet, they have entered into an agreement to spend \$44 million of shareholders' money without professionally audited reports.

## U.S. District Court prevents McFarlane acquisition

**A U.S. District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, has issued a temporary restraining order preventing the acquisition of McFarlane by Global. It also states that "This Court has determined that plaintiffs motion is well taken and that irreparable injury to the plaintiff will result if the motion is not granted." The complaint, which was filed by Ambassador Marvin L. Warner, a member of the Committee for the Protection of Global Shareholders, also seeks a permanent injunction against the acquisition of McFarlane by Global.**

**You should vote AGAINST Resolutions 2 and 3 and FOR Resolutions 5 to 20 at the Annual General Meeting on 13th September. Even if you have already voted, you can change your vote and support the Committee's Nominees.**

If you have any questions about voting your shares, you should immediately contact the Committee for the Protection of Global Shareholders and its financial advisers, as set out below.

**THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL SHAREHOLDERS**  
Financial Advisers: Bear, Stearns & Co.  
John H. Slade  
Michael L. Tarnopol  
55 Water Street  
New York  
New York 10041, U.S.A.  
Telephone: 952-7617  
Telex: 222573  
Eduard Will  
Fridolin Fackelmayer  
10 - 12 Copthall Avenue  
London EC2R 7DJ  
England  
Telephone: 588-8901  
(call collect)  
Telex: 8811424



1984-85

in Eng.

[illegible]

Prime rate	13½	13½
Federal Funds	9½	9½
Discount Rate	10.00	10.00

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

Good Spot, lb	25.49	1.42
Copper elect., lb	72.73	3.94
In (Struts), lb	6.000	7.560
For. SF 25 1/2	11.00	0.000
Struts, lb		

U.S. Money Rates				Aug. 30
Time rate		Clean	Prev.	
1-month Federal Funds		19.00	19.00	
Commercial Paper		18.00	18.00	
90-day Treasury Bills		17.00	17.00	
3-month Treasury Bills		16.00	16.00	
6-month Treasury Bills		15.00	15.00	
9-month Treasury Bills		14.00	14.00	
12-month Treasury Bills		13.00	13.00	
percent				
Dividends				Aug. 30
INCREASED				
AT&T		1.00	1.00	
General Electric		1.00	1.00	
IBM		1.00	1.00	
Johnson & Johnson		1.00	1.00	
Merck		1.00	1.00	
Procter & Gamble		1.00	1.00	
Roche		1.00	1.00	
Union Carbide		1.00	1.00	
Wm. Wrigley		1.00	1.00	
Yale		1.00	1.00	
DECREASED				
AT&T		1.00	1.00	
General Electric		1.00	1.00	
IBM		1.00	1.00	
Johnson & Johnson		1.00	1.00	
Merck		1.00	1.00	
Procter & Gamble		1.00	1.00	
Roche		1.00	1.00	
Union Carbide		1.00	1.00	
Wm. Wrigley		1.00	1.00	
Yale		1.00	1.00	

strong recovery for the near future. He added that buyers often

ned to see the latest available statement in the association's *Business* magazine, Sept. 9-17 in Chicago. It shows further gloomy figures, as marine tool shipments fell 39 percent in July, to \$248.8 million, and are 32.2 percent lower than in July, 1981.

The industry's order backlog stood at \$1.8 billion down from \$2.5 billion in June. The association noted that this backlog would last more than seven months at the current rate of shipments.

**Fuji Photo to Establish Plant in Holland**

*Feature*

**TOKYO** — Fuji Photo Film said today that it will soon establish a company in the Netherlands to produce films and printing papers for the European market.

*(continued)*

# DARIES.

...and the fact that the *in vitro* results are in good agreement with the *in vivo* results.

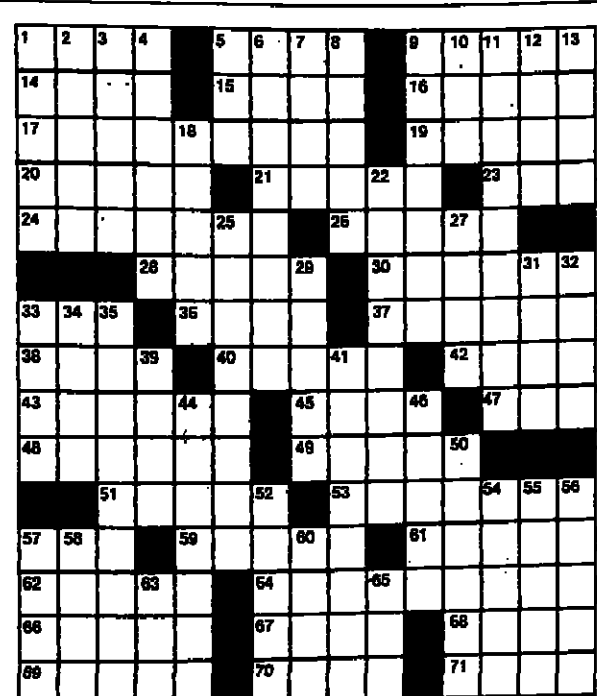
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## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Interwoven
  - Mirthful sound
  - A teammate of Jackie Robinson
  - Isle off coast of Ireland
  - Greenland
  - Up
  - Peary find: 1909
  - Eyes
  - Chosen, to the Japanese
  - Code man
  - Scotland's longest stream
  - Hymn by S. F. Smith
  - Cotton
  - Something to keep clean
  - Verb linked to G
  - Yves Piggy, e.g.
  - Successful at dieting
  - Presidential first name
  - Structure having piles
  - des
  - Beaux-Arts, Paris
  - Mezzo-soprano
  - Reckless
  - Give a task to
  - Gas container
- DOWN**
- Whisky
  - Gained
  - Diminutive
  - He pitted Satan vs. Webster
  - A doctor "in the house?"
  - Obj. in the
  - Like homo sapiens
  - Air at Yuletide
  - Inner cities, often
  - Spain, Ford et al.
  - Code man
  - Scotland's longest stream
  - Hymn by S. F. Smith
  - Cotton
  - Something to keep clean
  - Verb linked to G
  - Yves Piggy, e.g.
  - Successful at dieting
  - Presidential first name
  - Structure having piles
  - des
  - Beaux-Arts, Paris
  - Mezzo-soprano
  - Reckless
  - Give a task to
  - Gas container

## WEATHER

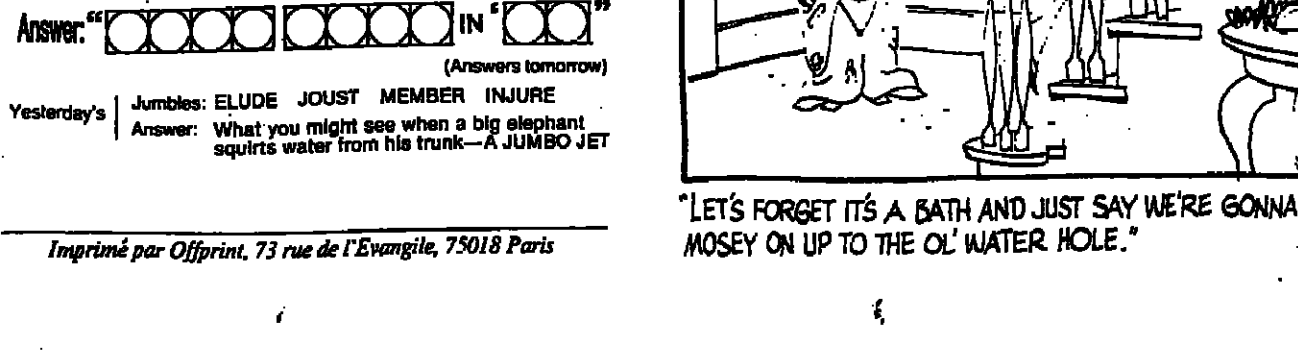
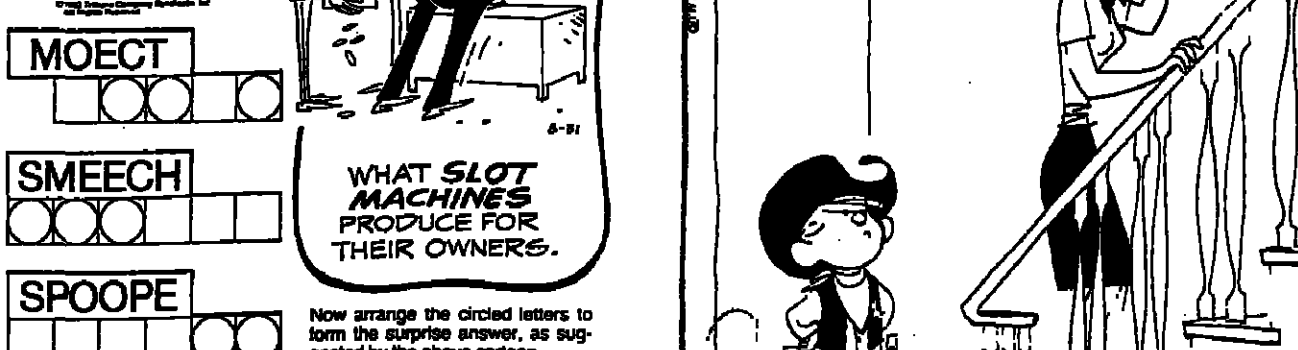
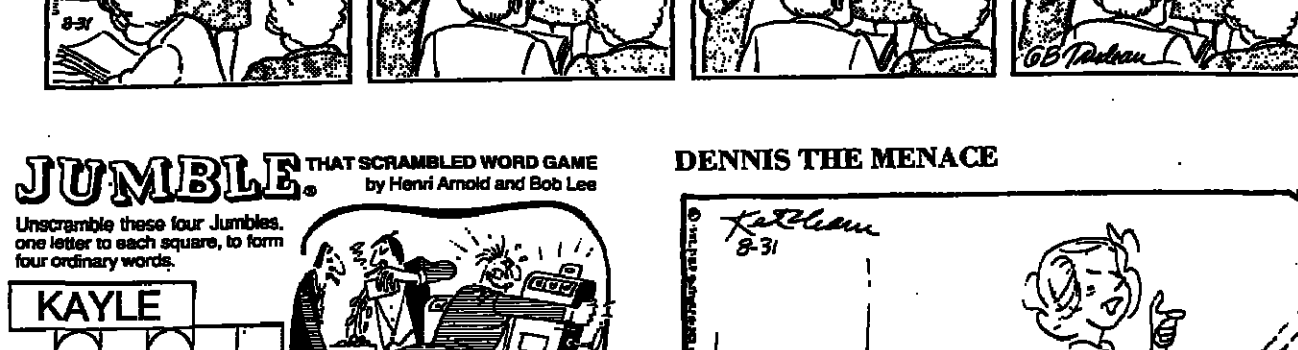
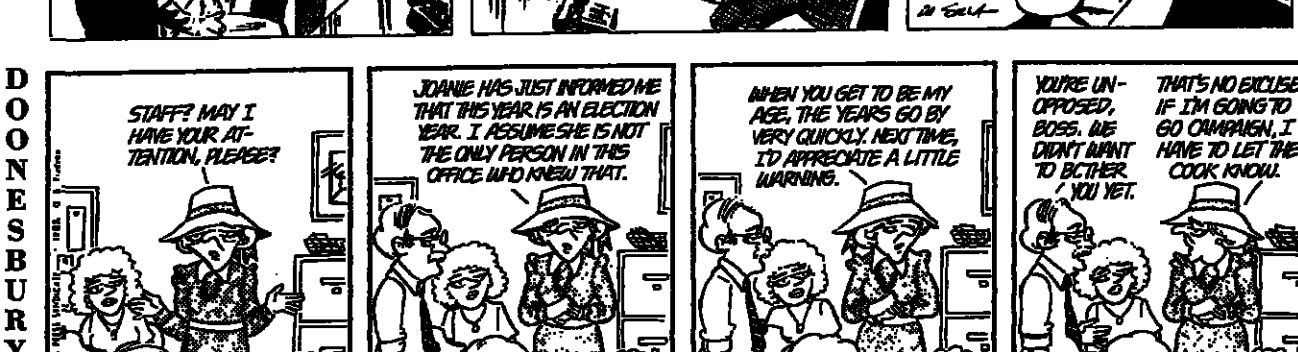
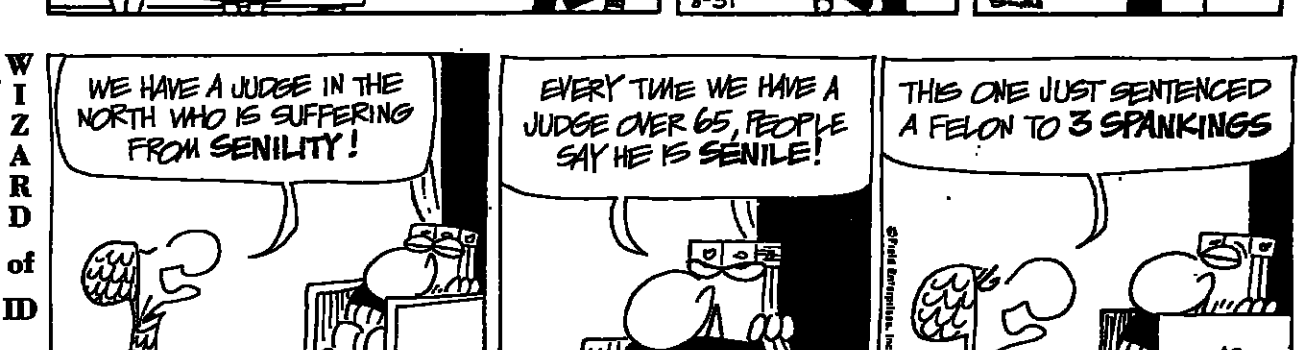
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW						
C	F	C	F	C	F						
ALABAMA	75	67	19	64	Fair	LOS ANGELES	70	58	19	64	Cloudy
ALASKA	75	67	23	73	Overcast	MADRID	70	58	15	59	Cloudy
ARIZONA	75	67	24	74	Overcast	MANNING	70	58	15	59	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	74	66	23	73	Overcast	MILWAUKEE	70	58	15	59	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	75	67	21	70	Fair	MEXICO CITY	74	58	13	55	Fair
COLORADO	75	67	21	70	Fair	MIAMI	72	59	19	66	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	75	67	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	74	59	24	73	Cloudy
DELAWARE	75	67	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	71	63	4	39	Cloudy
FLORIDA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	MURKIN	71	63	15	55	Cloudy
GEORGIA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	NASSAU	74	72	7	45	Fair
HAWAII	75	67	25	77	Overcast	NEW DELHI	74	57	14	54	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	75	67	25	77	Overcast	NEW YORK	73	59	24	75	Cloudy
INDIANA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	NICE	75	77	19	66	Fair
IOWA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	OSLO	74	57	12	54	Fair
KANSAS	75	67	25	77	Overcast	PARIS	74	57	15	55	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	75	67	25	77	Overcast	PRAGUE	75	73	23	78	Overcast
LOUISIANA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	71	55	3	38	Overcast
MAINE	75	67	25	77	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	75	75	25	75	Cloudy
MARYLAND	75	67	25	77	Overcast	ROME	72	62	18	64	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	75	67	25	77	Overcast	SAO PAULO	75	77	19	68	Overcast
MICHIGAN	75	67	25	77	Overcast	SEATTLE	75	75	25	75	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	SHANGHAI	75	75	25	75	Overcast
MISSISSIPPI	75	67	25	77	Overcast	SINGAPORE	70	64	27	81	Overcast
MISSOURI	75	67	25	77	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	75	66	8	46	Overcast
MONTANA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	SYDNEY	74	59	19	64	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	TAIPEI	73	31	27	81	Cloudy
NEVADA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	TEHRAN	70	60	22	72	Fair
NEW HAMPSHIRE	75	67	25	77	Overcast	TOKYO	75	75	25	75	Overcast
NEW JERSEY	75	67	25	77	Overcast	TUNIS	71	66	20	70	Fair
NEW MEXICO	75	67	25	77	Overcast	VIENNA	70	67	16	61	Fair
NEW YORK	75	67	25	77	Overcast	WASHINGTON	70	68	14	57	Overcast
NORTH CAROLINA	75	67	25	77	Overcast	ZURICH	72	62	19	64	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
OHIO	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
OKLAHOMA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
OREGON	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
PENNSYLVANIA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
RHODE ISLAND	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
SOUTH CAROLINA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
SOUTH DAKOTA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
TENNESSEE	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
TEXAS	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
UTAH	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
Vermont	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
VIRGINIA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
WASHINGTON	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
WEST VIRGINIA	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
WISCONSIN	75	67	25	77	Overcast						
WYOMING	75	67	25	77	Overcast						

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

AUGUST 30, 1982

The net asset value of each fund is shown in the table below. The net asset value of each fund is shown in the table below. The net asset value of each fund is shown in the table below.	
BANK OF AMERICA INVESTMENT SERVICES	
(a) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(b) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(c) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(d) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(e) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(f) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(g) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(h) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(i) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(j) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(k) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(l) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(m) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(n) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(o) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(p) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(q) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(r) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(s) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(t) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(u) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(v) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(w) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(x) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(y) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72
(z) Bank of America Fund	\$17.72



## BOOKS

**CHEATING: Deception in War & Magic, Games & Sports**  
Sex & Religion, Business & Con Games, Politics & Espionage  
Art & Science  
By J. Barton Bowyer. 439 pp. Illustrated. \$14.95.  
St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN a preface to this curious survey, J. Barton Bowyer announces rather proudly that his subject, "cheating," is little understood and rarely studied. This seems to me small cause for wonder. After all, here is a book that covers such a broad spectrum of subjects and activities that one hardly knows what to mention first: the Trojan horse, virgin prostitutes, Watgate, M.C. Escher's Penrose Square, Jerry Kosinski, David's defeat of Goliath, Muhammad Ali's defeat of George Foreman, the Panamanian bank, three-card monte, the minja of Japan or General Sherman's drive to the sea.

One might just as well do a study of "kidding" or "hoaxing" or "tampering" or "loading" or any of a dozen other similarly vague and ill-defined topics. Except, of course, that these are activities we only do once in a while, whereas every day all of us do a little or a lot of cheating.

Nothing, however, is actually more than one or fewer than five (my hunch is four) scholars and historians who have taught at several Ivy League universities, prepared dozens of studies for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense and other government agencies, and live in and around Washington. Perhaps this multiplicity of authorship accounts for the scope of the book's focus.

In any case, Bowyer proposes that cheating boils down to "Hiding the Real" and "Showing the False," and that under the former category comes "Masking," "Repackaging," and "Dazzling," while under "Showing" comes "Mimicking," "Inventing," and "Deceiving."

Only human. Generally, he goes on to summarize, "cheating is a purposeful human activity that contributes to a greater ambition. And the process always follows the Deception Planning Loop defined by category, fashioning a ruse from 'CHARCS'—or 'Characteristics Spectrum'—that are perceived by a selected Channel as an Effect or Cover that, if successful, creates an illusion made up of the perceived CHARCS that is, therefore, a successful Strategem supporting the Deception Goal and hence the Strategic Goal. Every time."

Now I'll concede that these terms are carefully defined before being tossed into the foregoing Pentagones. They are also illustrated with witty

and concrete examples from military history, comic-strip literature, animal behavior and so forth. Still, they tend to go in one cerebral hemisphere and out the other. I guess it's a case of theorizing harder about a subject than I am willing to do. As the author repeatedly implies despite himself, why bother to think about cheating when it comes to human nature so intuitively?

This is not to say that the book doesn't have its instructive moments. We think of cheating as immoral, a view that probably stems from the Middle Ages when, as Bowyer puts it, "the etiquette of chivalry did not allow for cheating on the field of combat, on the field of honor." So medieval armies binged away at one another with brute force. Yet to the great theoreticians, one of the prime purposes of cheating was, as Belshazzar's Eastern Roman general put it, "to bring about peace from within." In short, cheating saved lives, if not quite.

Nor does Bowyer fail to entertain us. How Stalin, one of the great cheaters of history, became the hands of Hitler, one of history's great dupes; how Kosinski, contends he tricked the Polish government into letting him escape to the United States; how Uri Geller really goes about bending spoons; how Houdini once got locked into a telephone booth and couldn't get out; how New York is "ripping off" horse bettors; "whopping" 24 percent of all bets placed in legal Offtrack Betting parlors; how the best sports fix is the one with the fewest conspirators; how a former once sold to a collector copies of Cheopatra's "love letters," handwritten by her in French, and how the stripes on the French flag are not divided into three equal parts, but in order to look equal must have a width ratio of 30 to 33 to 37 for the blue, white and red, all of this illustrates with amusing candor, as the volume's title suggests, that the author is trying to do.

Bowyer, even, exhibits a certain cheating playfulness, by numbering the pages of his book successively 99, 100, 201, 202 and so on, so that you think you are getting 439 pages for your money when in fact there are only 339. That's definitely cheating. He also leaves out Question 5 of the "Cheating Category Exam," while Answer 5 refers one to page 65, which is blank. This I think is supposed to illustrate the same point made by the 18-minute gap in the videotape taping the "ultimate" "cheating" masking imbroglio of "Hiding the Real" and "Showing the False."

But then I could be wrong about Bowyer's intentions in both the preceding cases. After all, he insists on spelling it "manoeuvre" throughout, as well as giving George Foreman's name as George "Foreman." He also collapses Harry Blackstone senior and junior into a single magician and refers to a square brackets in a diagram that do not appear there. Are these supposed to illustrate subtleties of cheating? Or are they nothing but examples of blabbing?

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

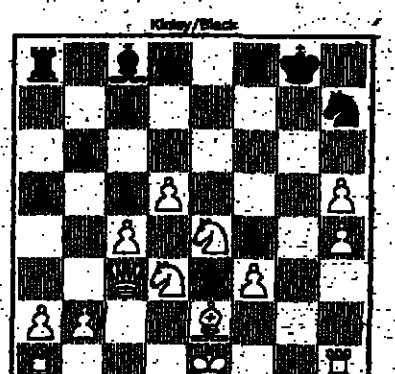
THE first impression Yasser Seirawan made on Victor Korchnoi was favorable, if one takes into account that Korchnoi was looking for a second to replace Raymond Keene, whom he had dismissed after his unsuccessful World Championship match against Anatoly Karpov in the Philippines in 1978. The 21-year-old Seattle grandmaster smashed Korchnoi with a brilliant mating attack in the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands, in January 1980.

Korchnoi immediately began testing Seirawan by eliciting his judgment of various key games in the following rounds — it was important to know if his victory over Korchnoi was a stray inspiration or part of a very strong talent. The challenger found no reason to dispute his first impression and took Seirawan on as a second for his Candidates Matches and for the current World Championship contest in Merano, Italy with Karpov.

Seirawan's last competition before helping Korchnoi with the last two months of opening preparation and analysis for the championship was the Lloyds Bank International Tournament in London, where he tied for first place. The following game with Jonathan Kinley of Britain is from the fourth round of this event.

Seirawan's 6 B-N5 introduced the Averbach System against the King's Indian Defense, which prevents 6... P-K4? because of 7 P-P3, P-P3, 8 QxQ, RxQ, 9 N-Q5, with a pin that wins material. The alternative with 6... P-B4, 7 P-Q5, P-K3, 8 N-B3, P-P3, 9 K-P4, B-N5, 10 O-O, P-Q3, 11 P-Q4, Q-N2, 12 P-R3, B-N3, 13 B-Q4, is to be relied upon exclusively until it was shown in many games that White could not only obtain very favorable endings with his bishop-pair and greater control of space, but also develop dangerous middle-game chances by preparing P-K4 and P-B5. Indeed, it is a problem what to do to take the sting out of the Averbach System — it is one of the reasons the King's Indian Defense is not as popular as it once was.

The objection to 6... P-K3 is that it weakens Black's kingside pawns and invites an attack on the king. After 7 B-K3, P-K4, Seirawan closed to center with 8 P-Q5 to concentrate on a mating attack.



Position after 20... P-N3

squares in the center, condemning the black KB to long-lasting inactivity, and creating chances for a central breakthrough with P-Q6. The alternative with 15... R-P4, 16 P-P3, P-P3, 17 N-P3 gives White fine attacking possibilities with the coming O-O or P-R5, while 17... B-B4, 18 N-R6ch forces Black to exchange off one of the other of his defensively useful bishops.

Indeed, Kinley took the most dynamic course, offering a pawn sacrifice with 15... P-K5? to obtain a counterattack. On 16 P-P3, he gave up a second pawn with 16... B-B7? to force the exchange of Seirawan's strong QB (17 B-P7, P-P3, 18 B-B7, Q-B3 wins a piece). Thus, after 17 B-K3, P-K4, 18 Q-N4, B-Q5, Seirawan could not play 19 O-O-0, B-K6.

However, his sharp 21 N-KR3 took Kinley off guard. Now, with 21... B-N3, 22 K-N1ch, K-B2, 23 Q-N7ch, K-K1, 24 QxN, QxRch, 25 K-Q1, B-B4, 26 Q-N7, R-Q1, 27 K-B2, R-Q2, 28 Q-N2, QxP, White's lead in material would be cut back to one pawn and Black's active bishops should have been able to put up a real fight.

But Kinley lost heart and retreated with 21... B-Q5? After 22 Q-Q2, N-B3, 23 N-N5, Seirawan had three extra pawns plus the threat of 24 N/4-K6. Nevertheless, Kinley might well have battled on, at least until Seirawan had established a clear win, rather than give up as he did.

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هكذا من النجف



## SPORTS

Raiders Triumph  
In Coliseum Debut

**United Press International**  
LOS ANGELES — The Raiders, behind the passing of Jim Plunkett and Marc Wilson, made a successful debut in their new home Saturday night by posting a 24-3 victory over the Green Bay Packers in an exhibition game.

The game, the first NFL contest in the 90,000-seat Coliseum since the Rams moved to Anaheim in 1979, was played before a crowd of only 40,906. There were 13,365 no-shows for the Raiders' first game following a two-year court battle with the league over the right to move from Oakland.

The Raiders were greeted by mild applause from the small crowd, with the loudest ovation reserved for running back Marcus Allen, who returned to the scene of his college career at Southern Cal, where he won last year's Heisman Trophy.

Green Bay took a 3-0 lead early in the game on a 50-yard field goal by Eddie Garcia, but the Raiders tied the score on a 44-yard field goal by Chris Bahar with three seconds left in the first half.

Plunkett, who completed 14 of 19 passes for 185 yards before giving way to Wilson early in the third period, completed passes of 15 yards to Malcolm Barnwell and 29 yards to Cliff Branch to highlight the drive.

On their first possession of the second half, the Raiders took a 10-3 lead on a 2-yard run by Frank Hawkins. The touchdown capped a drive of 64 yards, including 47 yards in the air on a pair of passes from Plunkett to Branch.

Wilson continued to march the

Raiders through the Green Bay defense, hitting Barnwell with a 6-yard touchdown pass with 3:30 left in the game.

The Raiders closed the scoring with two seconds remaining in the game on a 3-yard touchdown run by Billy Taylor following an interception by rookie linebacker Rich D'Amico at the Packer 9-yard line.

**Strike Date Considered**  
The NFL Players Association began meeting Monday in Chicago to decide whether to strike — possibly as early as this weekend — in an effort to resume the stalled talks with club owners.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the player union, said at a briefing before the executive committee meeting of the NFLPA that several options were open to players beyond the symbolic solidarity handshakes that have preceded many exhibition games.

"One of the options is to decide whether to strike now or wait until the regular season," Garvey said. "They have to decide whether they are going to do anything different or stick to the game plan."

Each of the 28 NFL teams has sent its player representative to the Chicago meeting, which was expected to last into the evening. Garvey said the association also would decide whether to set a strike deadline.

**Stumps Lost for Season**  
Phil Simms, the New York Giants' starting quarterback, underwent knee surgery Monday and will be lost for the season. The Associated Press quoted Coach Ray Perkins as announcing Monday.



John McEnroe (right) and Jimmy Connors practicing together for the U.S. Open.

## A Frustrating Year for McEnroe

**U.S. Open Provides a Chance to Justify No. 1 Ranking**

**By Neil Andur**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — The year began ominously. On a January night, John McEnroe beat Jimmy Connors in the Masters, thought he had won his round-robin group and \$30,000, went to a rock concert after the match and parried with the Pretenders rock group.

The next morning, to his dismay, McEnroe learned from Masters officials that, well, there was a mathematical error and he had not really won his group. Hello, world. Within 24 hours, the world's No. 1 tennis player was promptly flattened and eliminated from the Masters by Eliot Teltscher and Ivan Lendl, and nothing has been quite the same for McEnroe in tennis, even if his talent as a rock musician has improved.

"Maybe that typifies what's been going on all year," McEnroe said last week, reflecting on the Masters and a frustrating, injury-filled season that has produced more pleasure at recording sessions and benefit concerts at Forest Hills than tournaments at the West Side Tennis Club, Wimbledon, Toronto or Cincinnati.

The Association of Tennis Professionals computer ranking still lists the 23-year-old pro as No. 1 (112,023 points to Connors's 108,333 and Lendl's 92,888), which is why McEnroe received the No. 1 seed for Tuesday's start of the U.S. Open championships. But McEnroe knows he is not No. 1 for the year. He has said so publicly, and his record is almost embarrassing alongside a 1981 season that clearly vaulted him past Bjorn Borg into the top spot.

Before last year's Open, which he won for a third consecutive year, McEnroe had played 12 tournaments and won eight. When he takes the court on Wednesday against Tim Likhovitskiy for his opening match, McEnroe will have only one victory — the U.S. Pro Indoor in Philadelphia last January — in nine tournaments.

**Looking Back**  
In assessing past and present, McEnroe now says that he was unprepared for this season. The strain of a long year, capped by the emotionally draining Davis Cup final with Argentina last December, left him fulfilled, but flat for the Masters.

"I got caught up in something and haven't worked it out yet," he said. "That 'something' is now a year, was the reluctance to 'work hard enough' for the Masters, perhaps because McEnroe knew that, win or lose, his Wimbledon, U.S. Open and Davis Cup performances of 1981 had assured him of the No. 1 position."

"I just had a long year last year," he said during an interview last week. "After the Davis Cup, I needed to get away for a while. But then came the Masters, and I started off negative. Philadelphia went OK, but just when I felt I was moving well, I got hurt. It was like the day before I got hurt, I actually started feeling better." McEnroe beat Connors in the final at Philadelphia.

"Confidence is important," he continued, "but for me, moving is the most important part. The way I move is important to the way I play. When I'm moving well, I hit the ball better."

Movement may be the most underrated aspect of tennis. Chris Evert Lloyd has said that her father, Jimmy, a teaching professional, harped on the idea that move-

ment was the one common quality shared by all great players.

"Movement affects everything you do," McEnroe said, his preparations for the U.S. Open inhibited last week by a painful blister on his right foot. "Mentally and physically, it affects you if you're not moving as well. Even if it's a small thing, you mentally have a tough time getting over it because you don't have the incentive to work."

McEnroe's rivals see a different picture, however, citing everything from an absence of hunger to a trend on the men's tour away from touch to power.

**Angry Run-ins**  
One of the game's biggest hitters, Steve Denton, has had several angry run-ins with McEnroe this year — once in the locker room after a doubles match at Wimbledon and then again earlier this month in Toronto.

"He's an unbelievably talented player and can erupt any time," said Denton, who overpowered McEnroe in the semifinals of the recent ATP championships in Cincinnati. "Some of his problem is mental. It's tough when you've won Wimbledon a few times or the U.S. Open, and then you start losing. I think it would be tougher to do well over a longer period of time. Maybe he's getting to the stage where he's stale and needs to be hungry."

Arthur Ashe, the U.S. Davis Cup captain, has watched McEnroe closely during the last two years. Ashe divides McEnroe's problems into two areas — short term and long term.

"Short term," Ashe said, "this is the first time John's gone this long without dominating players even without Borg. It's a new experience. He's going through a tremendous learning period."

But for a great player, one event can turn it all around. If he wins the Open, that could do it. Long term, I'm not the slightest bit worried. He has no stroke problems. Everything is there."

Wojtek Fibak, Poland's less certain, the men's game is changing, Fibak said.

"Generally, the problem with touch players is that the game is becoming less sophisticated and more physical," said Fibak, a ranking player, who is Lendl's closest friend on the circuit. "Big serves, big volleys, big racquets. The game is going in the direction of power and less toward sophistication and touch. McEnroe's been surviving longer than most players because of his tremendous serve, but his ground strokes have never really relied on power. Basically, if you play against power, you see power destroying touch."

Lendl's recent string of successes against McEnroe, and the improved play of strong servers like Denton, Jay Lendl and Henri Leconte tend to reaffirm the notion. But Connors, who outlasted McEnroe in their memorable five-set Wimbledon final, believes McEnroe has performed well enough against all players.

"Your game can go through stages," said Connors, who went through his own crisis of confidence in 1975 after dominating the tour in 1974. "McEnroe played well in '81, he got to the top, and maybe he's not as eager to practice. That happened to me. After that great year in '74, I gained something like 25 pounds and weighed as much as 182. I was running with Ili Nastase and played doubles and never practiced. I

went out, played a match, went out afterward and ate, went out and drank, and it went downhill from there. It came to a time when me and Nasty couldn't do it anymore. John's played an awful lot of matches. But only he knows when he can't do it anymore."

Once fierce, and sometimes bitter rivals, Connors and McEnroe have come to respect each other, particularly since their Wimbledon final. Last Saturday, they even practiced together for several hours on the stadium court at the National Tennis Center when McEnroe decided to call a halt, concerned about exerting too much stress on his foot.

"C'mon E.T.," Connors called out teasingly, as McEnroe, head bowed, prepared to depart. "It can't be all that bad."

A photographer cornered Connors. "Why do you call him E.T.?" Connors smiled. "Doesn't he look like an extra terrestrial?"

**Thompson Upsets Bunge**  
Leigh Thompson continued a wave of upsets by beating Bettina Bunge, 6-6, 3-6, Sunday for the singles title in the Women's Tennis Cup. United Press International reports from Mahwah, N.J.

**Thompson, 18-year-old American, had defeated Andrea Jaeger in the second round.**

**Hanka Out of U.S. Open**  
Sylvia Hanika of West Germany has withdrawn from the U.S. Open, in which she was seeded eighth, because of a shoulder injury, it was announced Sunday in New York.

Stadler Beats Out Floyd in Playoff  
To Capture World Series of Golf

**By John Radosta**  
*New York Times Service*

**AKRON, Ohio** — Craig Stadler won the World Series of Golf on the fourth hole of a playoff Sunday with Ray Floyd.

Stadler saved par with a chip and putt from the rough beside the 17th green. Floyd, from the same rough, chipped strong, about 12 feet past the hole, and took two putts coming back for a bogey.

The playoff began on the 14th hole, and they each parred 14, 15 and 16 before Stadler won it. It was a tension-filled situation with Stadler, in his own words, "scrapping around" and scrambling while Floyd was missing two birdie opportunities that would have won.

"I didn't play well in the playoff, but fortunately my short game came through," Stadler said. "Raymond had the better hand on 15 and 16, but he wasn't fortunate enough to make the putts."

Floyd will be 40 years old on Saturday, and he says he is playing the best golf in his 20 years as a professional. "You're not supposed to be unhappy with second place, but in this case I am unhappy," Floyd said. "I didn't play as well as I did the first three days."

This playoff was the longest of the season, surpassing three-hole playoffs at Los Angeles and Hilton Head.

Stadler and Floyd tied in the regulation 72 holes at 278, two under par for four rounds of the Firestone Country Club. Stadler started the closing round five strokes behind Floyd and shot a superb five-under-par 65 with five birdies and no bogeys. Floyd's 70 was not enough to stave off Stadler's rush.

Stadler's \$100,000 purse raised his season's winnings to \$428,101, a career high, and put him at the top of the money list.

The playoff was forced by the last stroke of the regulation 72 holes. After his playing partners,

**Coe, Teammates Smash**  
*The Associated Press*

**LONDON** — A British team anchored by Sebastian Coe set a world record of 7 minutes, 3.89 seconds Monday for the 4x800-meter relay. The previous record of 7:08.1 was set by a Soviet team in August, 1978.

The British team got off to a bad start when Peter Elliott took more than 1:49 for the first two laps. Gary Cook and Steve Cram then ran well on the second and third legs, putting the record well within reach. Coe completed the final leg in 1:44.0, running into a headwind down the final straightaway.

Isao Aoki and Bob Shearer, had holed out on the 18th green. Floyd faced a 12-foot putt for a birdie that would have won. He missed by a few inches.

The playoff began with both scoring routine pars on No. 14. On the par-3 15th, Stadler hit the back edge and chipped to tap-in distance. Floyd had a 15-foot putt for a winning birdie and missed by inches. It was more of the same on the par-5 16th, where Stadler caught the rough beside the green and saved par with a chip and putt. Again Floyd was within striking distance, about 12 feet, and again he missed.

On the 17th, both put their approaches in the rough beside the green. The difference was that Stadler chipped up close enough for "a game" while Floyd knocked his chip 12 feet past and missed the putt.

Aoki, the Japanese star, finished third with 67-280.

Shearer, leader of the Australian circuit, and Curtis Strange tied for fourth at 282. Shearer, troubled by a nose bleed early on, took a double bogey at the first and bogeys at the second and third, but he rallied to finish with 71.

Strange, partly on the strength of a hole-in-one on the 12th hole, scored 68.

Perrault Headed Toward Horse of the Year  
After Solid Triumph in Arlington Million

**By Steven Crist**  
*New York Times Service*

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill.** — The scenario is familiar: An older horse based in California wins the Hollywood Gold Cup on the dirt, the Arlington Million on the grass and then heads for the Jockey Club Gold Cup on the dirt with dead aim at horse-of-the-year honors.

It happened that way last year with a 6-year-old gelding named John Henry, and it appears to be happening again this year with a 5-year-old horse named Perrault. He won the Hollywood Gold Cup June 13, and Sunday at Arlington Park he won the Arlington Million with a flourish.

Perrault stayed just behind a swift early pace, saved ground along the rail under a textbook ride by Laffit Pincay Jr., then split horses at the top of the stretch and drew off by 2 1/2 widening lengths to win the richest thoroughbred race in the world.

Perrault, a muscular chestnut son of Djakao out of Innocent Air, was bred in Ireland and was followed to the wire Sunday by a pair of English runners. Be My Native, a 72-to-1 shot who was the only 3-year-old in the race, finished second, a neck in front by Steve Cavanagh. Lemhi Gold, the 3-1 second choice, was fourth.

Perrault's winning time of 1:58.45 for the mile and a quarter on the grass course was an excellent clocking for that distance on any surface.

Perrault, who was coupled in the betting with Eris Isle because both are trained by Charlie Whittingham, returned \$4.60 for \$2 to win as the favorite in a field of 14. He earned \$600,000 from the \$1 million purse for his owners, Serge Froloff and Baron Thierry de Zuylen of Switzerland.

Perrault is named for the Frenchman who wrote "Cinderella," but his victory Sunday was no rags-to-riches story. He came into the race as the solid favorite and left his opponents in almost awed admiration at the finish.

"I got close to him at the top of the stretch but he was just too good," said Chris McCarron, who rode Lemhi Gold.

"I had a feeling this would happen," said Brian Sweeney, the owner of Eris Isle. "It, of course, wanted my half of the entry to win, but I'd seen Perrault training and he was just tremendous. Maybe we'll catch him if we run at longer distances, but I hope they stay out of each others' way from now on."

Whittingham said that Perrault would be flown to New York on Monday and that the Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park on Oct. 9 was his main objective. That race should bring together Perrault, John Henry, Silver Buck, Winters Tale and Timely Writer in a likely showdown for horse of the year.

Whittingham also plans to campaign Perrault on the grass this fall in races like the Washington D.C. International.

Gara Records 17th Victory  
As Royals Defeat White Sox

**United Press International**  
**CHICAGO** — Amos Otis' two-run double highlighted a four-run first inning, and Larry Gura became the American League's first 17-winner as the Kansas City Royals scored a 7-4 victory Sunday over the Chicago White Sox.

The triumph was the sixth straight for the Royals and their ninth in 11 games. It gave the first-place Royals a two-game lead over California in the American League West.

Otis' double came off LaMar Hoyt (14-13) and followed walks to U.L. Washington and George Brett. Hal McKee then singled home Otis for his 14th RBI. Willie Aikens' single sent Brett to third, and Jerry Martin singled home the final run of the inning.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Gura allowed only five hits over the first eight innings but was knocked out in the ninth when the White Sox scored three runs on RBI singles by Capen Fink, Aurelio Rodriguez, and pinch-hitter Mike Squires. Dan Quisenberry, despite giving up the single to Squires, got the last out to record his 31st save.

**Yankees 8, Blue Jays 2**

In Toronto, Dave Winfield knocked in four runs with two homers, and Lee Mazzilli hit a bases-empty homer to support the three-hit pitching of Tommy John (10-10) as New York routed Toronto, 8-2.

**Orioles 3, Rangers 2**

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray hit a pair of RBI singles to back the six-hit pitching of Mike Flanagan and pace Baltimore to a 3-2 victory over Texas. Flanagan (11-10) retired a string of 12 batters en route to his eighth complete game.

**Twins 6, Indians 3**

In Minneapolis, Sal Burtner's two-run single capped a four-run eighth that lifted the Twins to a 6-3 triumph over Cleveland. Bobby Castillo (8-10) allowed five hits, only one over the last eight innings — in going the distance for the victory.

**Red Sox 9, Angels 3**

In Boston, Jim Rice and Dwight Evans hit three-run homers and Dennis Ekester earned his first win in 34 days in leading the Red Sox to their sixth victory in eight games, a 9-3 triumph over California. Wade Boggs added a two-run homer.

**Brewers 8, A's 1**

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper drove in three runs with his 26th homer — a personal season high —

and a single to pace the Brewers to an 8-1 rout of Oakland. Bob McClure limited Oakland to three hits in raising his record to 10-6.

**Tigers 6, Mariners 2**

In Seattle, Howard Johnson homered and drove in two runs to support the four-hit pitching of Jerry Ujdur (8-7) as Detroit beat Seattle, 6-2. Gaylord Perry, working while he appeals a 10-day suspension and \$250 fine for allegedly throwing illegal pitches, equaled a major-league mark by reaching the 100-strikeout plateau. It was the 18th season in which he has fanned 100 or more, tying Cy Young and Walter Johnson.

**Phillies 3, Reds 1**

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Steve Carlton allowed only three hits, including a pinch-hit home run by Rafael Landestoy in the eighth inning, in pitching Philadelphia to a 3-1 triumph over Cincinnati. It was Carlton's first game since Aug. 9 and boosted his record to 17-9.

**Padres 9, Cardinals 4**

**Cardinals 5, Padres 3**

In San Diego, Rick Lancelotti's first major-league hit, a three-run double in the third inning, capped a five-run uprising that carried the Padres to a 9-4 triumph over St. Louis in the opener of their doubleheader. In the nightcap, San Diego third baseman Luis Salazar made three errors to help the Cardinals to a 5-3 victory.

**Expos 5, Astros 3**

In Montreal, Andre Dawson knocked in three runs, two with his 18th homer, in helping the Expos to a 5-3 triumph over Houston. Scott Sanderson (8-11) pitched six innings to gain the victory. Tim Wallach added his 19th homer for Montreal.

**Braves 9, Mets 4**

In New York, Claude Wittington had three hits, two RBIs and scored twice as Atlanta handed the Mets their 13th consecutive defeat, 9-4.

**Pirates 4, Giants 3**

In San Francisco, Jason Thompson's two-run homer and scoreless relief pitching by Rod Scurry gave the Pirates a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. Thompson's homer, his 26th, came off Rennie Martin (5-8) in the third and gave the Pirates a 4-0 lead.

**Cubs 7, Dodgers 2**

In Los Angeles, Bump Wills hit three straight singles and drove in two runs in support of Ferguson Jenkins' 27th career victory in pacing the Cubs to a 7-2 triumph over the Dodgers.

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East

## West

## American League

## East

## West

## CFL Standings

## East

## West

## Baseball

## National League

## East

## West

## College

## National League

## East

## West

## Hockey

## National Hockey League

## East

## West

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Tip of the Hat to Cap

WASHINGTON — People are constantly asking me, "Who is the man with the most humor in the Reagan administration?" They are surprised when my response is: Cap Weinberger, the secretary of defense. Cap says things with a straight face that make you want to roll on the floor.



Buchwald

Just the other day he told reporters he is for a "protracted nuclear war." He doesn't want one of these hair-trigger wars that last 30 or 40 minutes. Cap said he has ordered everyone at the Pentagon to figure out not only how to keep a nuclear war going, but how to make sure the United States wins one when the missiles start flying.

Half the people in the Pentagon took Cap seriously. But those who knew what a deadpan comic Cap is just laughed and went back to doing the crossword puzzle.

The material for Cap's "prolonged nuclear war" came out of a routine he did when he first took charge of the Defense Department and came up with a comic routine on "limited nuclear war."

He tried this one out in front of a congressional armed services committee last year and had every-

one in stitches. Cap, without cracking a smile, said he thought a "limited nuclear war" with the Soviet Union was not only feasible, but essential so that the United States would have time to fight a conventional war.

Cap said that, if we let the Russians know that we were only going to fight a "limited nuclear war," then they would agree not to use their big stuff to attack us.

The only ones who didn't laugh were the United States' NATO allies, who figured out that, if a "limited nuclear war" was going to be waged, it would be on their turf, and even after Al Haig tried to explain to the Europeans that Cap was only joking, they didn't find the secretary of defense's war routine very funny.

So Cap got his writers together and said, "I think my jokes are losing something in the translation. We're going to have to come up with a new monologue, and through the 'limited nuclear war' stuff out."

One of the writers said, "I got it! What if you just stand up at the microphone and say you're no longer for a 'limited nuclear war,' but you've opted for a 'protracted' one instead? Say we're going to build offensive weapons that will make the U.S. prevail no matter what the Russians throw at us."

"That's pretty funny," Cap said. "Let's work on it. But keep it quiet or Johnny Carson will hear about it, and use it on his 'Tonight' show first."

The writers all went to work and came up with some memorable lines.

One was, "You show me a secretary of defense who is not preparing to win a nuclear war, and I'll show you a secretary of defense who should be impeached."

Another one, which was a real crowd pleaser: When he was asked if a nuclear war was winnable, Cap replied, again with a straight face, "I just don't have any idea. I don't know that anybody has any idea. But we're certainly going to give the armed forces everything they need to win one."

These are just a few samples of Cap Weinberger's humor. They may not sound so funny on paper, but when you see him standing up in front of the mike, looking like Woody Allen, delivering them, you could die laughing.

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The Manipulator  
Dealing With the Stroker in Our MidstBy James Lardner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — He's as smooth as an eel, as friendly as a lapdog, as adaptable as a chameleon. A sweet-talker. A back-slapper. A stroker. He treats casual acquaintances like intimate friends and intimate friends like casual acquaintances. Deep down, he thinks of other people as figures to be measured according to what they can do for him.

Do you know this person? Richard Restak thinks you do. According to Restak, The Manipulator is everywhere. He or she may be your boss, your co-worker, your spouse, your child, your next-door neighbor, or — not to beat around the bush — your very self. In any event, Restak assumes The Manipulator is someone you will want to know better, in which case you will want to consult Restak's new book, *The Self-Seekers: Understanding Manipulators and the Predominant Personalities of Our Age*.

A bearded neurologist-writer who practices in Washington and teaches at Georgetown University Medical School and the Washington School of Psychiatry, Restak has set out to expose this troublemaker, and to explain his rise to prominence.

"There have always been manipulators," Restak said on the porch of his tree-shrouded home. "What's new about it is the pervasiveness of it, the tremendous numbers of people. We're talking about the psychology of people who are winners, who are very successful. This problem is not limited to the psychiatric sphere. It has exploded into the culture."

Winning the Battles As a group, manipulators suffer from an insufficient "sense of self," caused by a failure "to internalize soothing, dependable, anxiety-reducing relationships," Restak says. Early in life, the typical manipulator decides that his parents and others haven't responded well to his uncalculating self, and he becomes a compulsive role player, appearing every so often as a battle, and as long as most of the battles are won he is not likely to advertise the fact that, underneath it all, something is missing.

Then how do we know something is missing? "The unsuccessful manipulator is really the tip-off," Restak said. "That's where we learn what this character is like."

The unsuccessful manipulator can often be found in the psychiatrist's office, said Restak (who was trained as a psychiatrist and interviewed a batch of them for his book). In the Victorian Age, with its tightly defined morality, hysteria and neurosis were the characteristic psychic ailments. But today, as the pop psychologist says, "Norm is the name of a guy who lives in Brooklyn," psychiatrists are bearing more and more complaints about "relationships," feelings of "emptiness" and existential problems — "the

kind of thing that years ago people would talk to a priest or a philosopher about."

"Many times the successful ones don't begin to unfold until later in life, when the marriages have come apart and they have lost their good looks and their winning ways," Restak said. The comedown, when it happens, can be a regular psychic avalanche. Consider this portrait of an aging manipulator, one of the subcategories in Restak's book:

"Terrified of Old Age"

The aging narcissist is unable to accept the inevitability of physical decline and resorts to a "flight into youth," Restak writes. "A last-ditch effort by means of dress and cosmetology to recapture one's lost past. But eventually the battle is lost. At some point the aging narcissist is faced with the reality of his own mortality and death. . . . The past — the repository of happier memories that ordinarily provide some measure of comfort in advancing years — is as empty and barren as the present."

"The manipulator is terrified of old age, because this is an individual who is not at all part of the cycle," Restak said. "He doesn't look upon life as a cycle of development. He is like the jealous of his own children as people who are now coming forth and who are ready to achieve, because the manipulator feels they're taking it away from him. It's the lifeboat mentality. There's only so much to go around, so much opportunity to be famous, so much praise. All these things have to be hoarded."

Restak sees no single explanation for the manipulator's rise to prominence. But television and the modern work-place get some of the credit. TV programs tend to be created by manipulators who remake humanity in their own image, Restak said, and many jobs demand a talent for quick, casual, superficial dealings, the manipulator's forte. Manipu-



Richard Restak

tion can be a genuinely useful skill from 9 to 5, Restak added, but "after a day of manipulating in a work-place, you can't turn off this orientation like a spigot." He cites a lawyer friend whose wife tried to kill herself because she suspected him of having a love affair. "I'm not worried," the lawyer told Restak. "She can't prove a thing."

"Well, that attitude is fine in the courtroom, but once it gets out of the courtroom it's dangerous. If you had to think of a profession whereby manipulation and manipulative lifestyle are being spread throughout society, it would be the legal system."

Restak set out to be a psychiatrist, but during his internship in New York and switched to neurology. At 40 he is still torn between the two fields: "I like the precision of neurology and I like the humanism of psychiatry." Fortunately, many patients come to him (or are sent by courts) with complaints that could have a psychological or neurological cause. It is Restak's job to decide which, and the decision is not always easy.

"The Self-Seekers" is his third book, following "Premeditated Man," on bioethics, and "The Brain," his hobbies — along with an interest in Eastern religion and in tai-chi, the genesis of the Oriental martial arts — include collecting ritual masks from Africa and the Caribbean.

"Nothing There" "I've always been interested in masks and the whole concept of masking. We have the fantasy that, when you remove the mask, you get to the real self, but many cases, as in a dream, when one tries to delve into what the self is, it's very evanescent, very fluid, and in some cases there's nothing there."

Lacking a firm sense of self, manipulators tend to be inconsistent, Restak writes. "The manipulator can rant and rave about sexual morality on Sunday and participate in group sex experiences on Friday." But at any given moment the manipulator is inclined to repress or forget the elements of his personality not in play just then, and that fragmentation or reluctance to acknowledge conflicting impulses is one of the underlying psychological problems of today, Restak thinks.

Fashionable therapists are preoccupied with the self, he noted, but they define the self as "something you can grab, like gold or money." People are being told that if they can find their own spontaneous feelings and act on them, all will be well. "Subjectivity is being raised almost to the level of ideology."

"Basically, I feel that in the society as it exists, it's very difficult to maintain the fiction that we have one personality or one self. What we've got to do is not to let these multiple selves become independently operating, so that there's no overseer. By staying aware of what we have done in the past, perhaps criticizing it, one can perhaps have a capital-S 'self.'"

In the meantime, Restak hopes his book will help nonmanipulators identify and deal with manipulators, and help manipulators identify and deal with themselves. His hope was encouraged by a promotional trip to Hollywood, where, he said, he kept running into people who would tell him, with a wide smile, "Well, I've read your book and you've described me to a T."

## PEOPLE

## Transglobe Duo Home

A three-year voyage by two men who circumnavigated the globe for the first time by way of the North and South poles has ended in London. Sir Ranulph Fiennes, 38, and Charles Burton, 40, were greeted by Prince Charles, the Transglobe Expedition's patron, when their ship arrived at Greenwich. The prince paid tribute to the "courage, endurance, willpower and sheer bloody-mindedness" of the explorers. The team gathered scientific data, including information on geomagnetic sunspots at the South Pole, and marked unexplored terrain. The radio operator for the expedition was Lady Virginia Fiennes, Sir Ranulph's wife, who suggested the idea of the journey 10 years ago.

Paul Newman was as surprised as everybody else when his homemade salad dressing, bottled for a joke as "Newman's Own," started selling like crazy. "We've had it about three weeks and we've already sold 10,000 bottles," said Shew Leonard, 40, of Shew Leonard's Dairy in Norwalk, Conn., next door to Westport, where the actor lives. The vinaigrette, bottled by Ken's Foods Inc. of Framingham, Mass., with Newman's baby blue eyes and smiling face swathed in herbs and vegetables on the label, has been getting rave reviews from friends for years. The dressing — made of secret amounts of olive oil, soybean oil, red wine vinegar, water, lemon juice, spices, salt, dehydrated onion and garlic — is being sold in several stores. "It makes money, that's nice, but that's not the point," said a spokesman for Newman's public relations firm. He said any profits will be donated to a drug rehabilitation center.

Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 17, the younger daughter of Prince Grace, will begin classes Sept. 15 at the Chambre Syndicale's couture school in Paris. Marc Bohan of Dior, who recently visited Stephanie's big sister, Princess Caroline, in Monte Carlo, scoffed at reports that Stephanie would join Dior. He told Women's Wear Daily that he had suggested the couture school for her.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., son of Ethel Kennedy and the late U.S. senator, was one of 53 young lawyers sworn in as assistant district attorneys in New York by Man-

hattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. Also sworn in was Cyrus R. Vance Jr., son of the former secretary of state. Mary de Bourbon, a spokeswoman for Morgenthau, said Kennedy and Vance, like most new prosecutors, would probably start on such tasks as drawing up misdemeanor complaints. They will have three weeks of orientation, including how to deal with the news media.

Margaret Chase Smith, the only woman to serve in both houses of Congress, was honored at the dedication of a library in Skowhegan, Maine, to house records collected during her 32 years in national politics. "I'm happy that it happened while I'm still around," said Smith.

To tears, cheers and a thunderous standing ovation, the burlesque musical "Sugar Babies" has left Broadway after 1,208 performances. There were a few glitches in the last show: Ann Miller dissolved into giggles when she accidentally whacked Mickey Rooney's wig off, and Rooney stopped everything when he couldn't seem to get out the line, "I am so tired of hearing this story." As the Miller character began, one more time, to tell how she murdered her husband, "Sugar Babies" opened Oct. 8, 1979. Rooney and Miller will take it on a national tour starting Nov. 8 in Chicago.

Italians are debating whether to change their constitution so that former king Umberto II, who reportedly wishes to die in Italy, can return home. Umberto, who will be 78 on Sept. 15, went into exile after a 36-day reign when the Italian republic was founded in 1946. A year later, the new constitution barred former kings of the House of Savoy, and their wives and male descendants, from setting foot in Italy. Italian newspapers have quoted friends of the former king as saying from his hospital bed in London that he wants to see Naples, Rome and Turin before he dies. The Italian Union of Monarchists asked Parliament to amend the constitution to allow his return. Falcone Lucifero, Umberto's spokesman in Rome, said the former king's failing health "made his desire [to return] even more ardent."

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